

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

NIKKI BOLLINGER GRAE, Individually and) on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,) Plaintiff,) vs.) CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF) AMERICA, et al.,) Defendants.)	Civil Action No. 3:16-cv-02267 Honorable Aleta A. Trauger APPENDIX OF UNREPORTED AUTHORITIES CITED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR: (I) PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT; AND (II) APPROVAL OF NOTICE TO THE CLASS
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CASES	EXHIBIT
Janeen McIntosh & Svetlana Starykh, <i>Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2020 Full Review</i> (NERA Jan. 25, 2021)	1
<i>The Eshe Fund v. Fifth Third Bancorp</i> , No. 1:08-cv-00421 (S.D. Ohio Nov. 20, 2013)	2
<i>Plumbers & Pipefitters Nat'l Pension Fund v. Burns</i> , No. 3:05-cv-07393-JGC (N.D. Ohio July 19, 2016)	3

DATED: June 24, 2021

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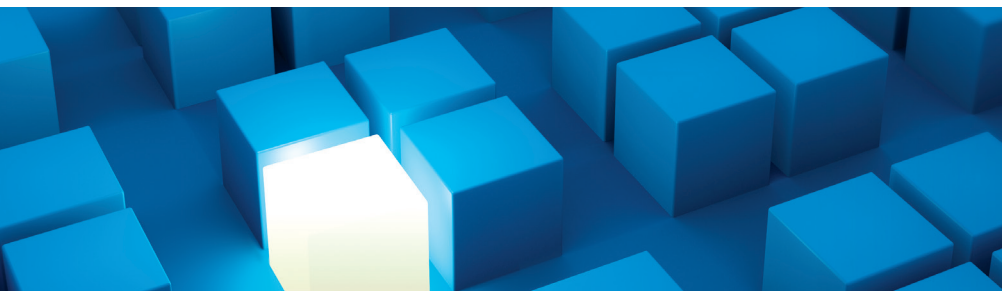
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EXHIBIT 1

25 January 2021



Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2020 Full-Year Review

COVID-19-Related Filings Accounted for 10% of Total Filings

Filings Declined, Driven Primarily by Fewer Merger Objections Filed

Even After Excluding “Mega” Settlements, Recent Settlement Values Remained High

By Janeen McIntosh and Svetlana Starykh

Foreword

I am excited to share NERA's Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2020 Full-Year Review. This year's edition builds on work carried out over many years by members of NERA's Securities and Finance Practice. In this year's report, we continue our analyses of trends in filings and resolutions and present information on new developments, including case filings related to COVID-19. Although space does not permit us to present all the analyses the authors have undertaken while working (remotely!) on this year's edition, we hope you will contact us if you want to learn more about our work in and related to securities litigation. On behalf of NERA's Securities and Finance Practice, I thank you for taking the time to review our work and hope you find it informative.

Dr. David Tabak
Managing Director



Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2020 Full-Year Review

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25 January 2021

Introduction and Summary

There were 326 federal securities class actions filed in 2020, a decline of 22% from 2019.² Despite this decline, filings for 2020 remained higher than pre-2017 levels, with the exception of 2001, when numerous IPO ladder cases were filed. In addition to a decline in the aggregate number of new cases filed, there was also a decline within each of the five types of cases we consider, though the decline within each category of cases was not consistent in magnitude. As a result, the percentage of new filings that were Rule 10b-5, Section 11, and/or Section 12 cases increased to 64% in 2020. As in 2019, in 2020, the electronic technology and technology services sector had the most securities class action filings. Of cases filed in 2020, 23% were filed against defendants in this sector, followed closely by defendants in the health technology and services sector, which accounted for 22% of new filings. For the first time in the five years ending December 2020, claims related to accounting issues, regulatory issues, or missed earnings guidance were not the most common allegation included in federal securities class action complaints. Instead, for cases filed in 2020, 35% of complaints included an allegation related to misled future performance. The Second, Third, and Ninth Circuits continue to represent a significant proportion of new cases filed in 2020, accounting for more than three-fourths of filings.

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has led to associated filings. Since March 2020, when the first such lawsuit was filed, there have been 33 cases filed with COVID-19-related claims included in the complaint through December 2020. Nearly 25% of these COVID-19 case filings were against defendants in the health technology and health services sector—the highest for any sector—and 21% were filed against defendants in the finance sector.

In 2020, 320 cases were resolved, marking a slight increase from the total number of cases resolved in 2019, but remaining below the number of cases resolved in 2017 and 2018. Despite 2020 aggregate resolutions falling within the historical range for 2011–2019, both the number of cases settled and the number of cases dismissed reached 10-year record levels—settled cases reaching a record low and dismissed cases reaching a record high.

The average settlement value in 2020 was \$44 million, more than a 50% increase over the 2019 average of \$28 million but still below the 2018 value. Limiting to settlements under \$1 billion, the 2020 average settlement value was \$30 million, which is lower than the overall average of \$44

million after excluding the American Realty Capital Properties settlement of \$1.025 billion. Excluding the American Realty Capital Properties settlement, the median annual settlement value for 2020 was \$13 million, the highest recorded median value in the last 10 years.

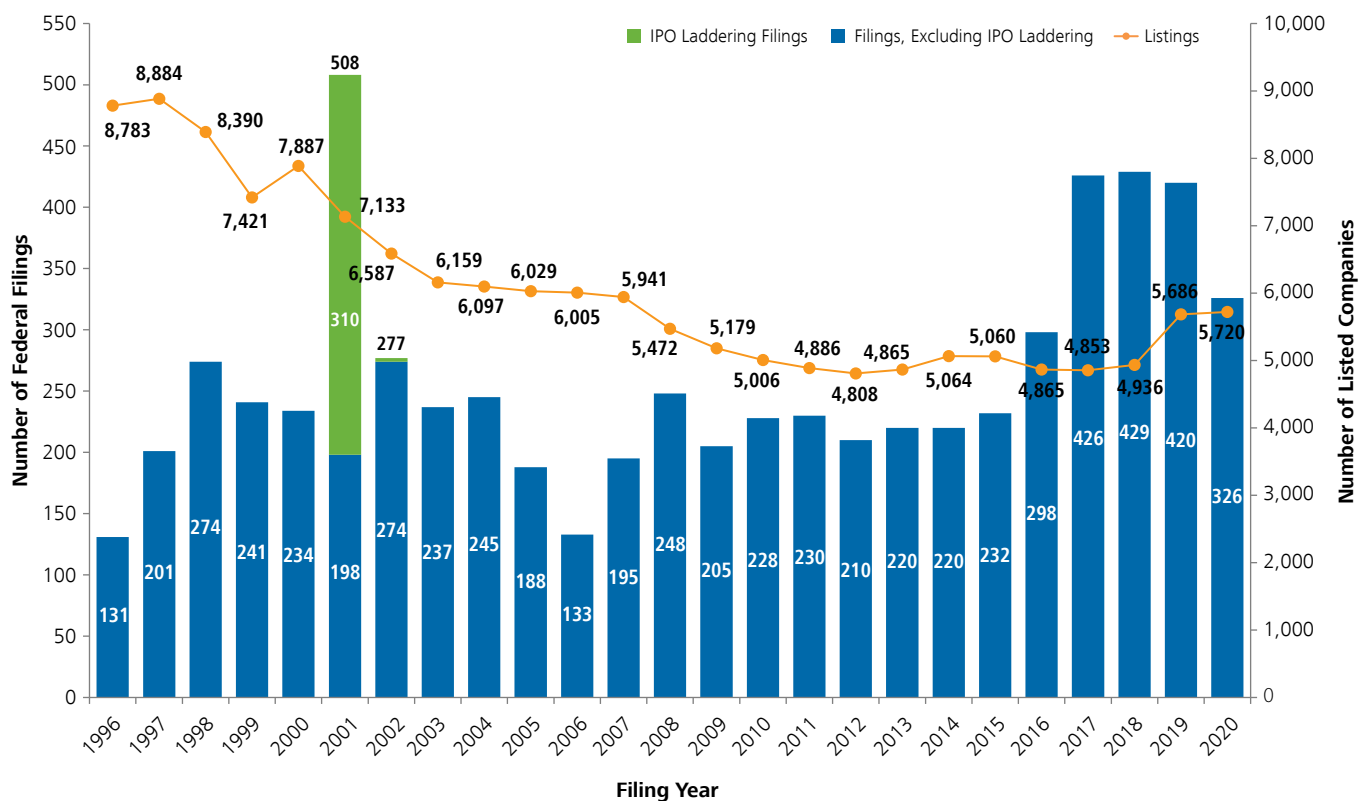
Trends in Filings

Trend in Federal Cases Filed

For the first time since 2016, annual new securities class action filings declined to less than 400 cases.³ Between 2015 and 2017, new filings grew significantly, by approximately 80%, and remained stable with between 420 and 430 annual filings from 2017 to 2019. There were 326 new case filed in 2020, which, despite the decline, is still higher than the average of 223 observed in the 2010–2015 period. Whether this decline in new filings is the end of the general higher level of filings observed in recent years or a short-term byproduct of the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic is yet to be determined. See Figure 1.

As of October 2020, there were 5,720 companies listed on the NYSE and Nasdaq exchanges.⁴ The increase in the number of listed companies in 2020 is a continuation of a general growth trend since 2017. As a result of the decline in the number of new filings and the growth in the number of listed companies in 2020, the ratio of new filings to listed companies declined to 5.7%, the lowest ratio in the last five years. However, this ratio remains higher than the ratios in the first 20 years following the implementation of the PSLRA in 1995.

Figure 1. **Federal Filings and Number of Companies Listed in the United States**
January 1996–December 2020

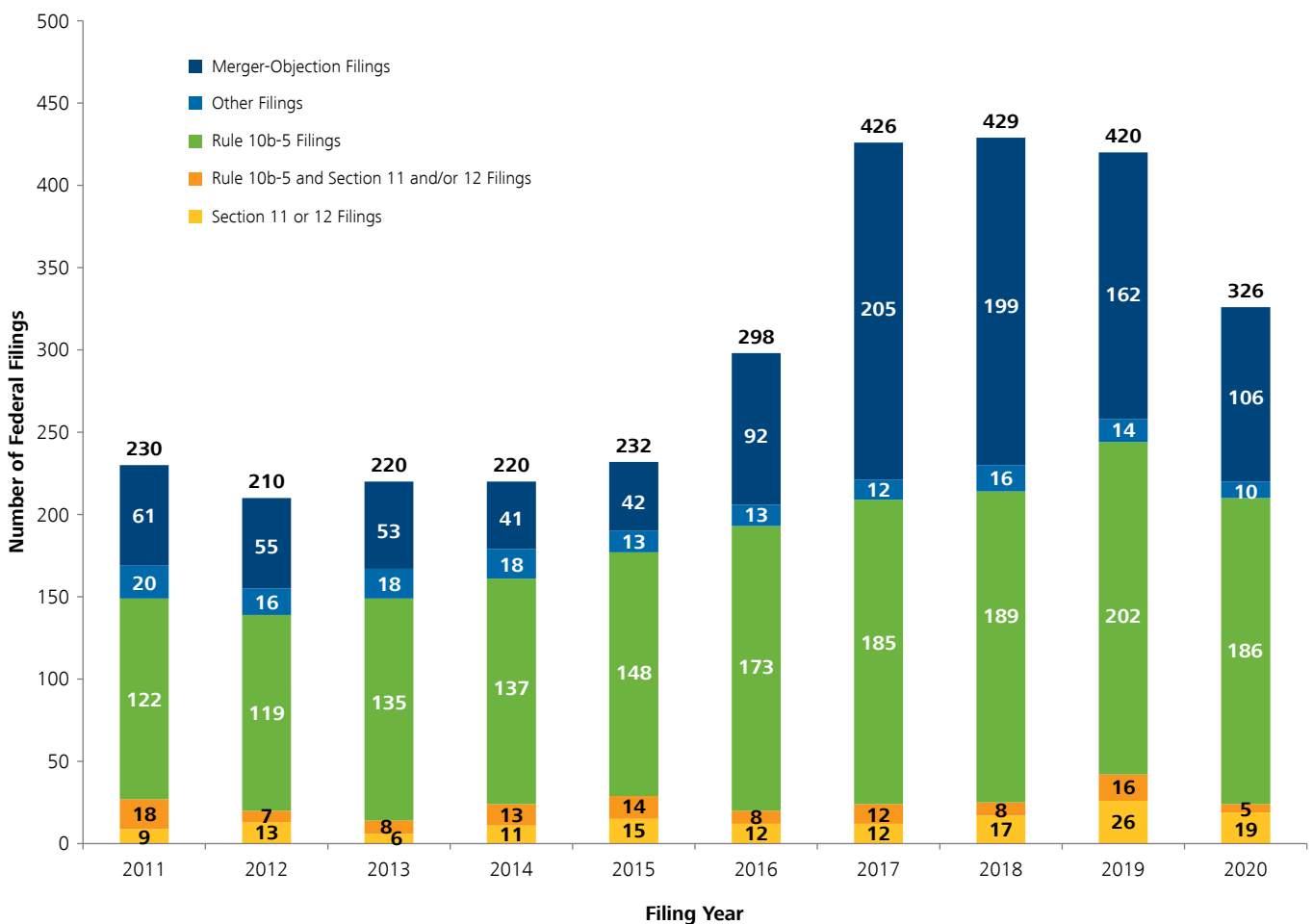


Note: Listed companies include those listed on the NYSE and Nasdaq. Listings data obtained from World Federation of Exchanges (WFE). The 2020 listings data is as of October 2020.

Federal Filings by Type

The decline in federal cases differed by type of case with the largest percentage decline observed among the Rule 10b-5 and Section 11 or Section 12 category of cases. Despite differences in the magnitude of change over the past 12 months, collectively and within each individual category, federal filings of securities class action (SCA) suits decreased. New filings of Rule 10b-5 and Section 11 or Section 12 cases in 2020 declined by more than 65% when compared to 2019. Filings of merger objections, other securities class action cases, and Section 11/Section 12 cases each declined by between 25% and 35%, while Rule 10b-5 cases declined by less than 10%. As a result of the relatively low level of decline in Rule 10b-5 cases, the proportion of new filings that were Rule 10b-5, Section 11, and/or Section 12 cases (standard cases) increased from 58% of new filings in 2019 to 64% of new filings in 2020. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. **Federal Filings by Type**
January 2011–December 2020



Federal Filings by Sector

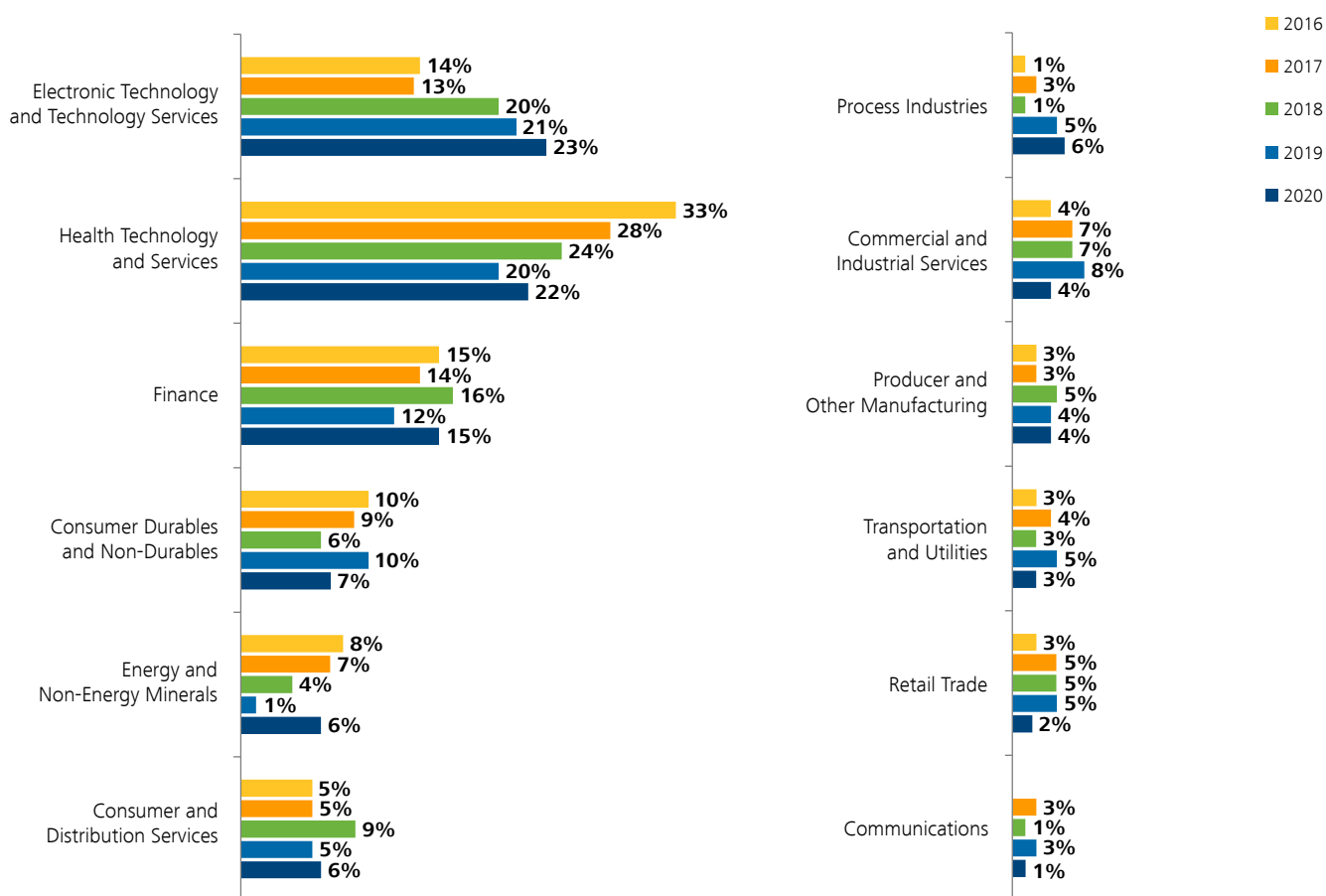
Over the 2015–2018 period, the largest proportion of SCA suits filed were against defendants in the health technology and services sector. Because of a gradual downward trend in the proportion of cases filed against companies of this sector between 2016 and 2019, and an accompanying growth in the proportion of cases filed against defendants in the electronic technology and technology sector, in 2020, the electronic technology and technology services sector represented the largest proportion of new cases filed. In 2020, 23% of filings were against defendants in this sector, followed closely by defendants in the health technology and services sector, which accounted for 22% of new filings.

The finance sector observed an increase in the proportion of cases filed against defendants in this sector, from 12% in 2019 to 15% in 2020, while defendants in the consumer durables and non-durables sector observed a decline from 10% to 7%. The energy and non-energy minerals, consumer and distribution services, and process industries sectors each accounted for at least 5% of cases filed in 2020. See Figure 3.

Figure 3. **Percentage of Federal Filings by Sector and Year**

Excludes Merger Objections

January 2016–December 2020

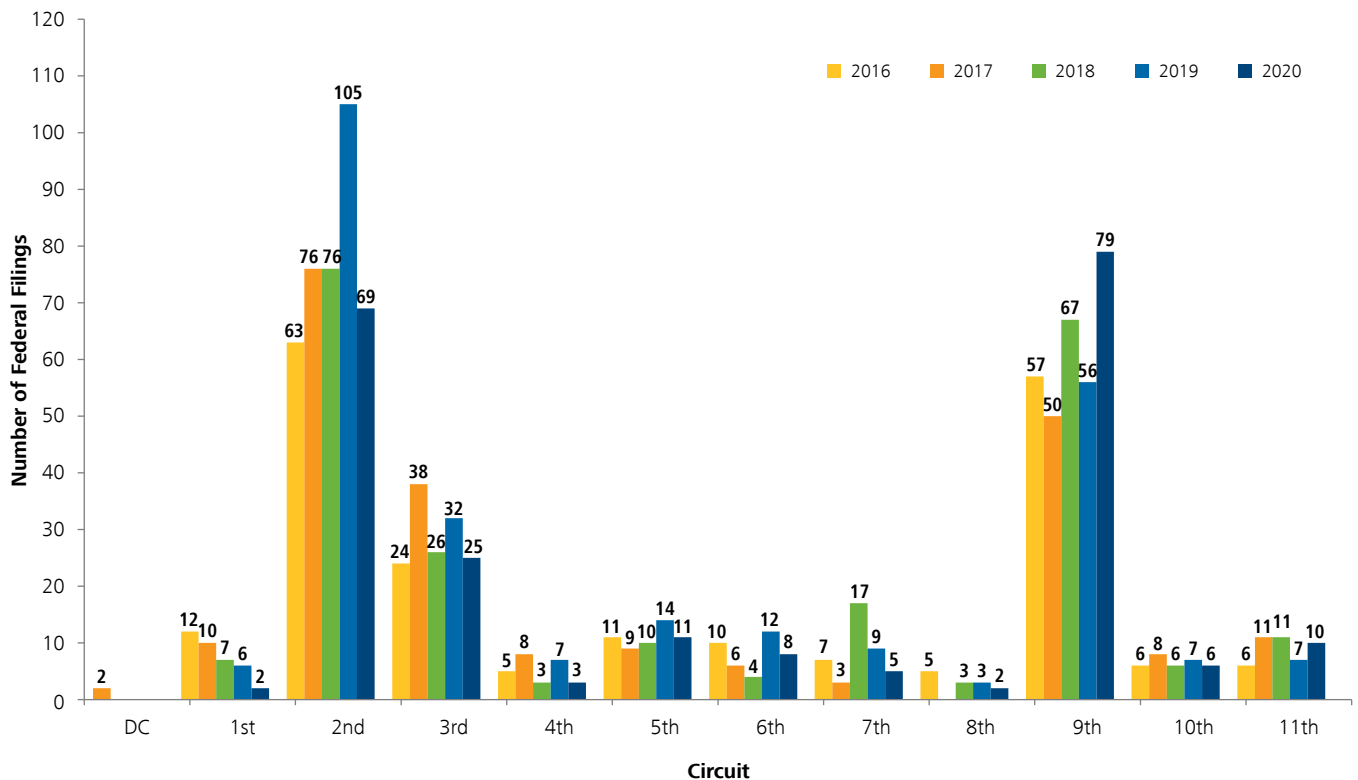


Note: This analysis is based on the FactSet Research Systems, Inc. economic sector classification. Some of the FactSet economic sectors are combined for presentation.

Federal Filings by Circuit

Historically, the Second Circuit—which includes Connecticut, New York, and Vermont—has received the highest number of cases filed. In 2019, we observed a spike in new non-merger-objection filings in the Second Circuit, a pattern that did not persist in 2020. Over the last 12 months, only 69 new cases were filed in the Second Circuit, the lowest level of new cases since 2017. The Third and Ninth Circuits continue to be high-activity jurisdictions for SCA cases, with 25 and 79 cases filed in 2020 in these circuits, respectively. While the number of cases filed in the Second and Third Circuits declined, the Ninth Circuit observed a 41% increase in filings. Taken together, these trends resulted in the Ninth Circuit accounting for the highest proportion of new filings for the first time in the last five years. Combined, the Second, Third, and Ninth Circuits continue to account for a significant proportion of new cases filed, increasing slightly to 79% of all the new non-merger-objection cases filed in 2020. See Figure 4.

Figure 4. **Federal Filings by Circuit and Year**
Excludes Merger Objections
January 2016–December 2020

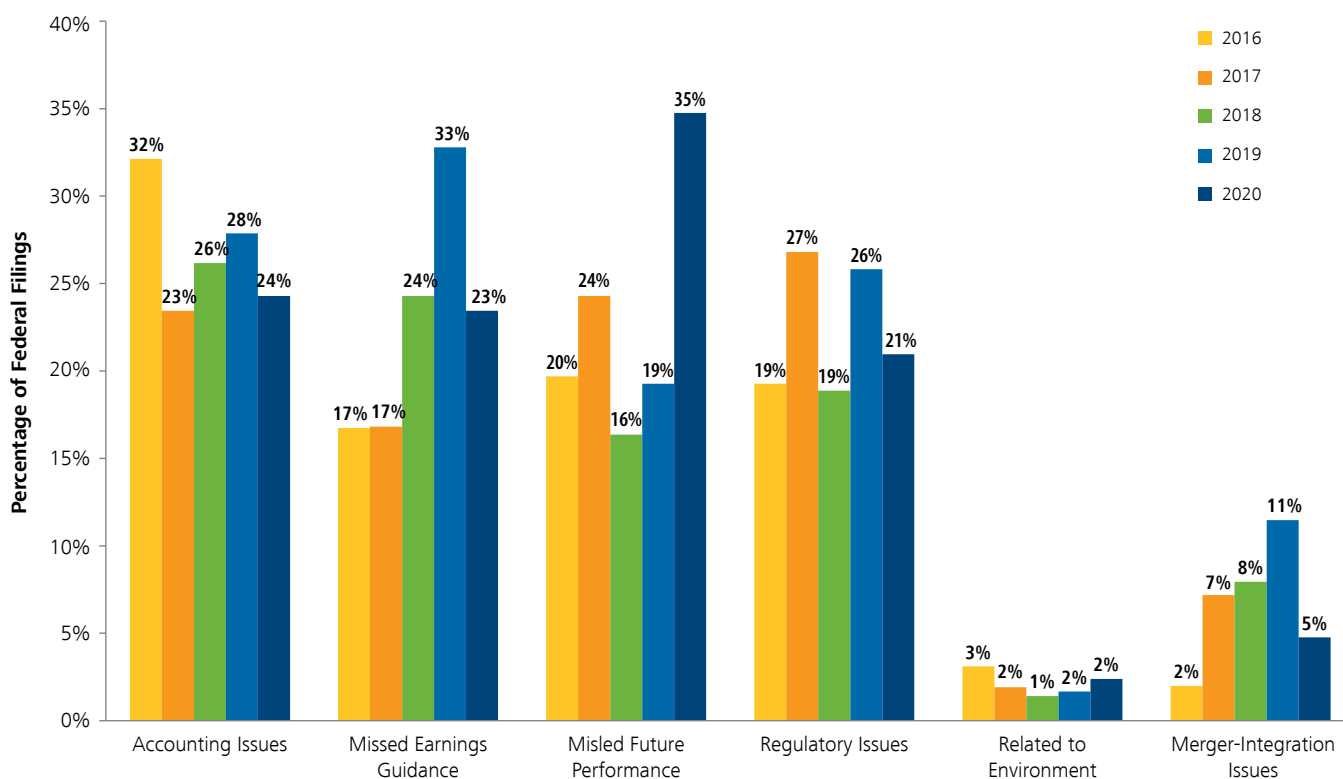


Allegations

Over the past three years, there has been year-to-year variation in the most frequently occurring allegation in shareholder class action suits filed.⁵ In 2018, the most common allegation included in complaints was related to accounting issues, with 26% of cases including such a claim. This pattern is consistent with the distributions observed in recent years; claims related to accounting issues remain one of the most common and frequent allegations included in complaints. In 2019, we observed a spike in cases involving allegations of missed earnings guidance, with over 30% of cases involving a related claim. However, the proportion of cases alleging claims related to missed earnings guidance decreased to 23% in 2020. For cases filed in 2020, there emerged a new common allegation; 35% of the complaints included a claim related to misled future performance. This is the first time in the last five years that this allegation has been included in more complaints than those alleging accounting issues, missed earnings guidance, or regulatory issues. Although there was an upward trend in the frequency of cases involving allegations related to merger integration issues between 2016 and 2019, this pattern did not continue in 2020, with this category falling to only 5% of cases from 11% in 2019. See Figure 5.

Figure 5. **Allegations**

Shareholder Class Actions with Alleged Violations of Rule 10b-5, Section 11, and/or Section 12
January 2016–December 2020

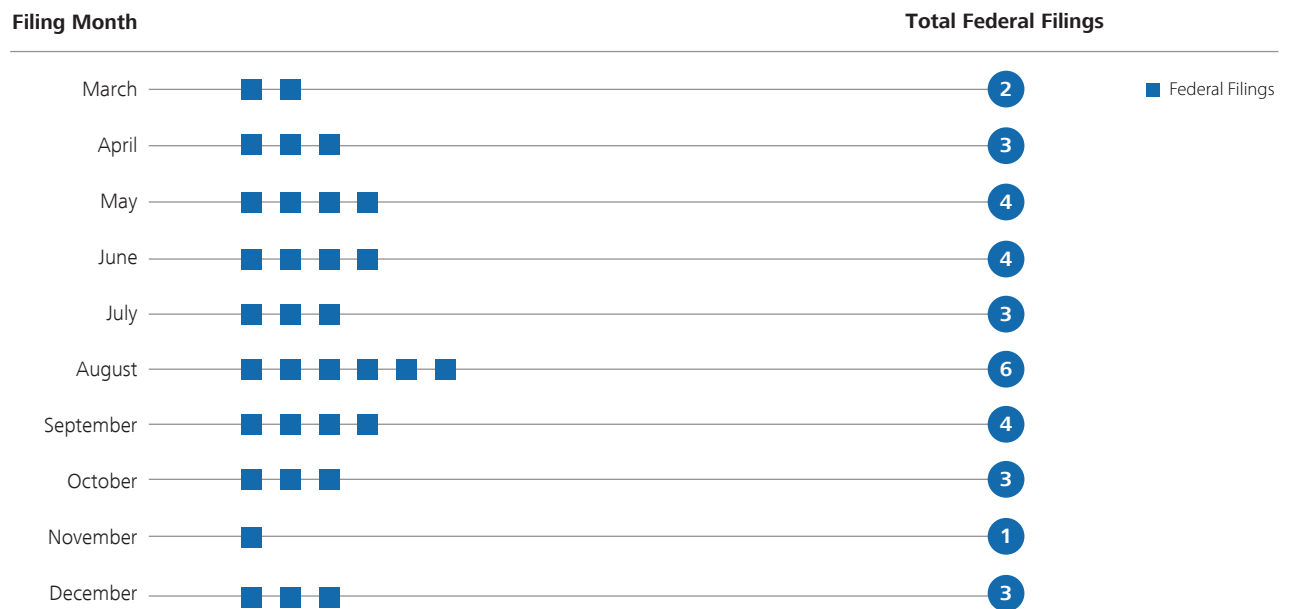


Recent Developments in Federal Filings⁶

COVID-19

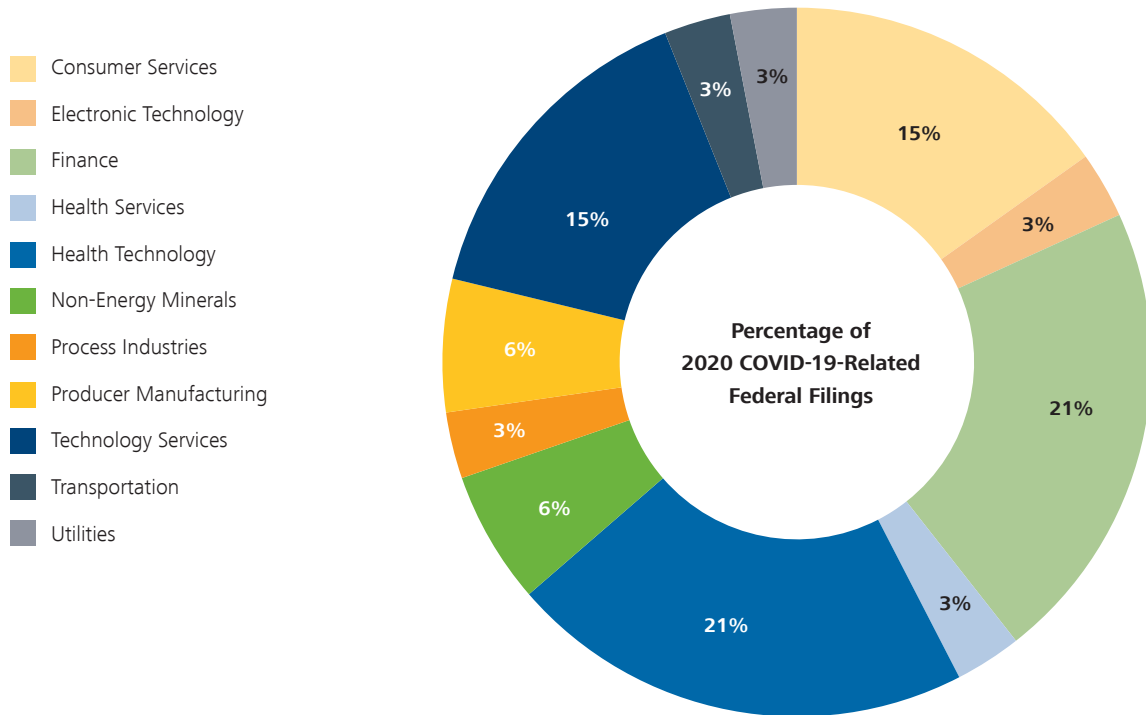
In March of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic changed the way individuals work, the way they live, and how companies operate. The pandemic's impact on filings has not yet been fully determined and it will likely take time to evaluate if it was the underlying driver of the lower level of cases filed in 2020. On the other hand, the pandemic brought about a new category of event-driven cases, with the first such case filed in March. Since then, there have been 33 cases filed with claims related to COVID-19 included in the complaint. See Figure 6.

Figure 6. **Number of 2020 COVID-19-Related Federal Filings by Month**
March 2020–December 2020



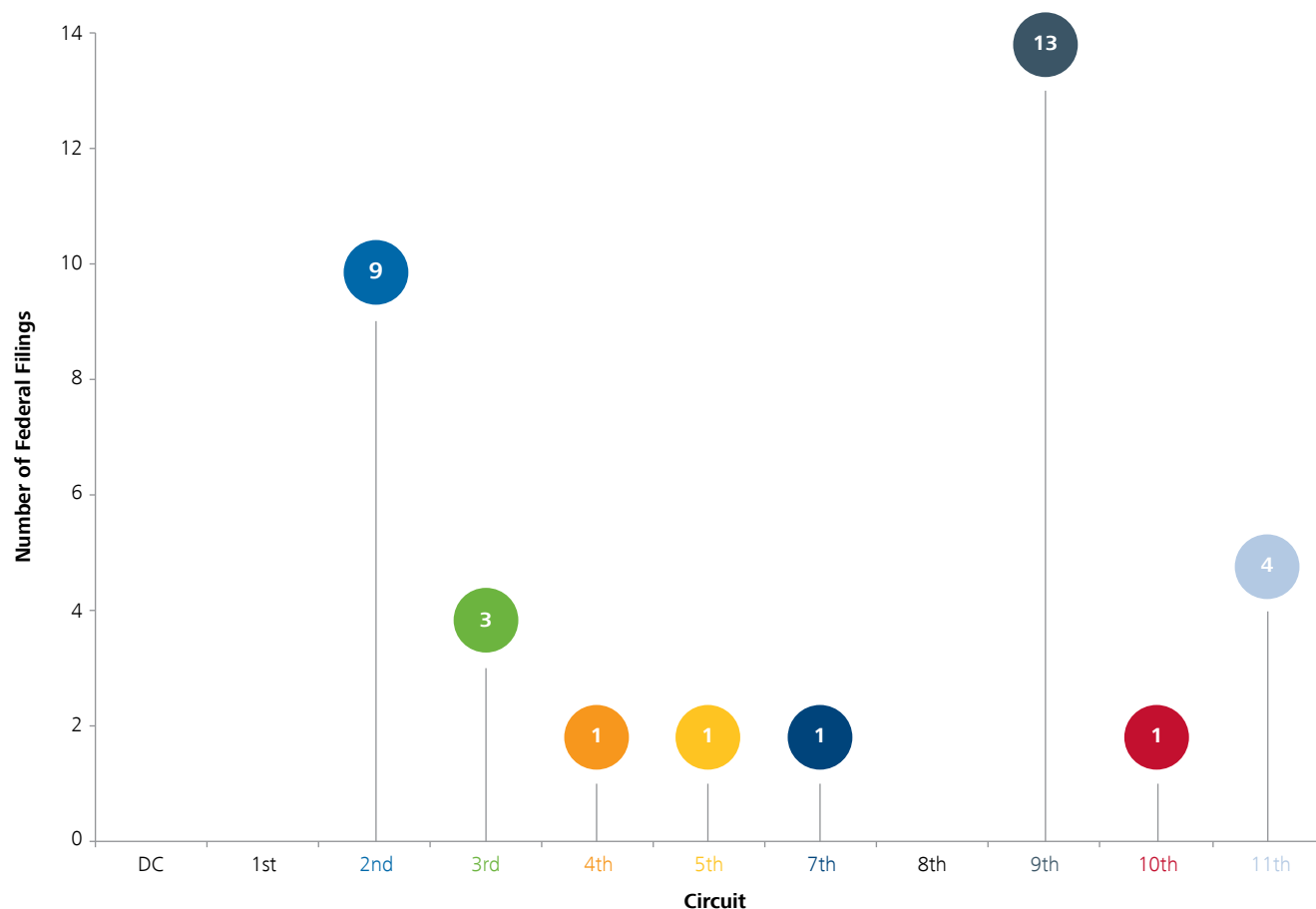
The distribution of these COVID-19-related cases across sectors reveals a pattern similar to the distribution across total cases filed in 2020. The proportion of filings against defendants in the combined health technology and health services sectors was 24%. Approximately 21% of the COVID-19 cases were filed against defendants in the finance sector and the consumer services and technology services sectors each accounted for approximately 15% of cases. See Figure 7.

Figure 7. **Percentage of 2020 COVID-19-Related Federal Filings by Sector**
March 2020–December 2020



Unlike for the universe of total filings, the top three circuits for most COVID-19 filings were the Ninth, Second, and Eleventh Circuits. Over one-third of the COVID-19-related cases filed were presented in the Ninth Circuit, followed closely by the Second Circuit. See Figure 8.

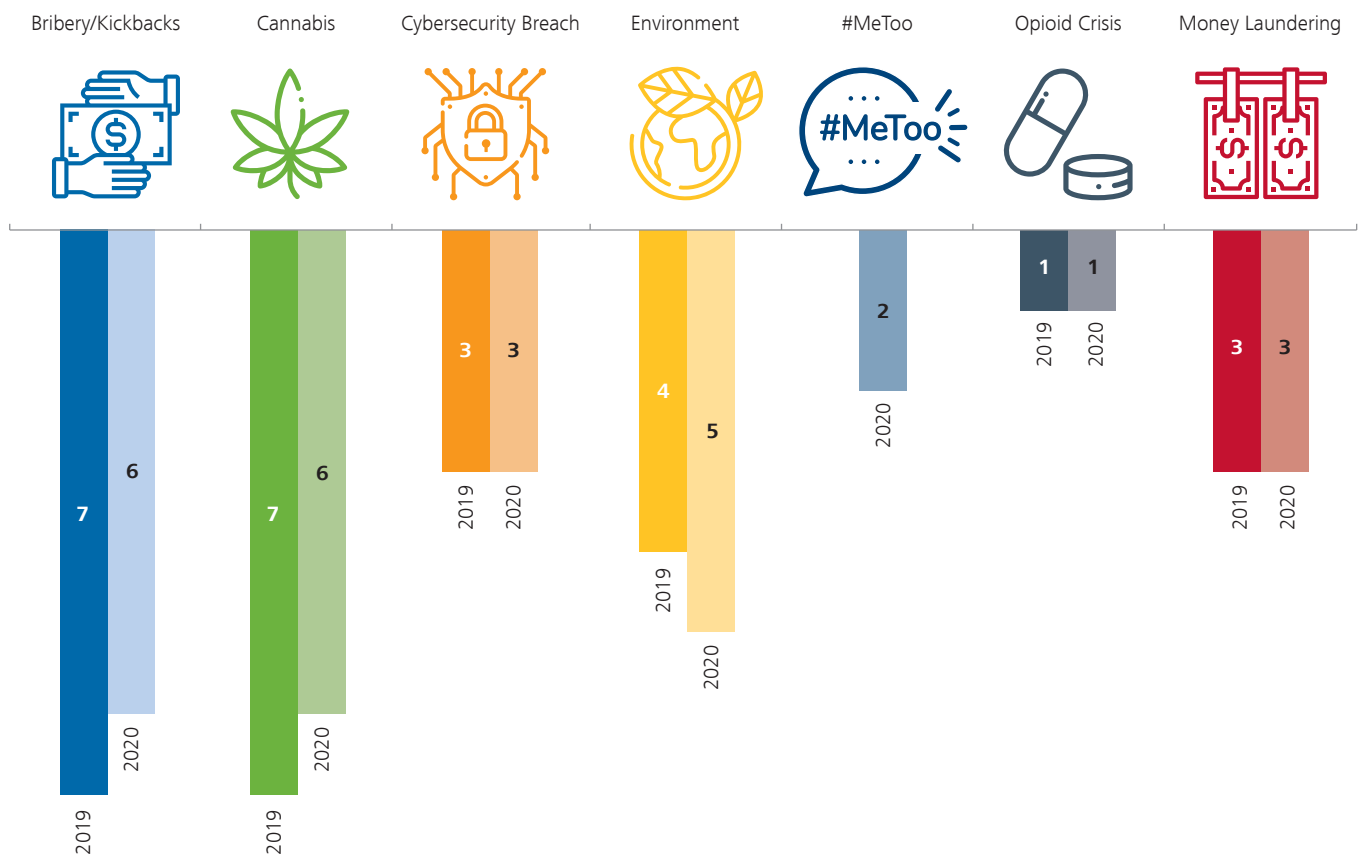
Figure 8. **Number of 2020 COVID-19-Related Federal Filings by Circuit**



The claims alleged in the complaints for these COVID-19-related filings varied. For example, within the NERA database, we identified three cases filed against defendants in the cruise line industry—namely, Norwegian Cruise Line Holdings, Carnival Corporation, and Royal Caribbean Cruises. The complaint filed against Norwegian Cruise Line Holdings alleges the company made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that it was providing customers with false statements about COVID-19 to entice them to purchase cruises. The Carnival Corporation lawsuit alleged that the company’s misstatements concealed the increasing presence of COVID-19 on the company’s ships. In the complaint against Royal Caribbean Cruises, plaintiffs allege there was a failure to disclose material facts related to the company’s decrease in bookings outside of China.

In addition to tracking COVID-19-related filings, we have also monitored federal securities class action filings in a number of recent development areas. See Figure 9 for a summary of filings in these areas for 2019 and 2020.

Figure 9. **Event-Driven and Other Special Cases by Filing Year**
January 2019–December 2020



Bribery/Kickbacks

Securities class action suits related to claims of bribery have remained fairly stable over the 2019–2020 period, with six such cases filed in 2019 and five filed in 2020. Of the 11 cases filed in the last two years, all remain pending as of December 2020. These cases span a range of sectors, with the electronic technology and technology services sector accounting for the highest proportion. In addition, cases filed with claims related to kickbacks are still being brought to the courts, with one case filed in both 2019 and 2020. Both of these cases include claims related to regulatory issues.

Cannabis

In last year's report, we identified filings against companies in the cannabis industry as a development area. In 2020, filings within this industry have continued with six new cases. The allegations included in these recent complaints were related to accounting issues, misled future performance, and missed earnings guidance. The majority of cases continue to be presented in the Second Circuit and all defendants but one are in the process industries sector.

Cybersecurity Breach Cases

In 2020, like 2019, there were three new filings related to a cybersecurity breach. The Ninth Circuit continues to be a common venue for these cases. Among the six cases filed between 2019 and 2020, four have included allegations related to missed earnings guidance or misleading future performance, with only one case alleging regulatory issues.

Environment-Related

Similar to bribery-related cases, filings pertaining to environment-related claims have continued to be presented at a steady pace, with five cases filed in 2020 and four cases filed in 2019. Four of the nine cases recently filed include allegations related to regulatory issues and five were filed in the Second and Ninth Circuits.

#MeToo

Following the surge of #MeToo cases filed in 2018, only two such cases have been filed in the last year. Both cases were filed in the second half of 2020.

Opioid Crisis

Only two cases related to the opioid crisis have been filed since 2018, both of which were filed in the Third Circuit and include allegations related to accounting and regulatory issues.

Money Laundering

Cases with claims of money laundering also continue to be filed, with three such cases filed in both 2019 and 2020. All six of these cases included an allegation related to regulatory issues.

Trend in Resolutions

Number of Cases Settled or Dismissed

Following a decline in the total number of cases resolved in 2019, resolutions rose in 2020, returning to a level relatively in line with 2017 and 2018. In 2020, 247 cases were resolved in favor of the defendant and 73 cases were settled, for a total of 320 resolutions for the year. This represents an increase of approximately 4% in resolved suits over the 309 cases resolved in 2019.

Despite the aggregate increase in resolutions, the trend observed in dismissals and settlements differed. While there was a decline of 25% in the number of settled cases, there was an increase in the number of dismissed cases.⁷ The number of cases settled in 2020 is the lowest recorded number of settled cases in the most recent 10-year period and is more than 40% lower than the average number of settled cases (122) observed between 2016 and 2018. At this time, there is insufficient evidence to determine whether this lower number of settlements is connected to COVID-19-related factors. The increase in the number of dismissed cases was sufficient to not only offset the decrease in settlements but also to increase the overall number of resolved cases. The number of cases dismissed in 2020 also set a new 10-year record with approximately 6% more cases dismissed than in 2018, the second highest year in the period.

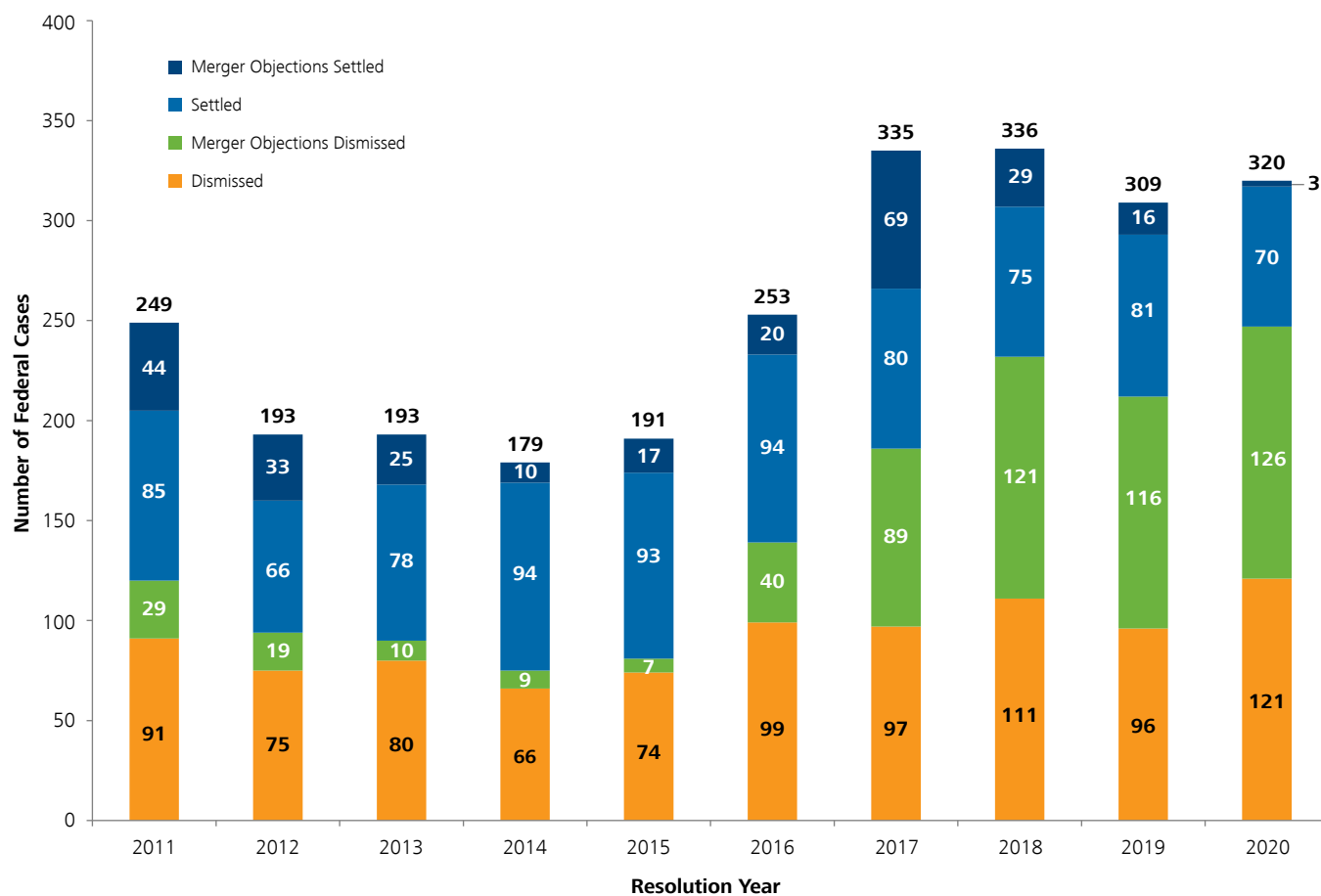
Starting in 2015, there has been a gradual decline in the proportion of cases that were closed due to settling. Of the cases resolved in 2014, 58% were settled. In each subsequent year, this proportion has declined, falling to 44% for cases resolved in 2017. For cases resolved in 2020, the

proportion of resolved cases that were settled is the lowest in recent history, with less than 25% of the cases settling. It is not surprising the proportion declined to a new low given the decrease in the number of cases settled combined with the increase in dismissals that occurred in 2020. See Figure 10.

Although 2020 was a record-setting low year for total settled cases, the magnitude of the decrease in settled cases differed for standard cases and merger-objection cases. Settled non-merger-objection cases decreased by less than 15%, falling to 70 cases, though still within the historical 10-year range. On the other hand, settled merger-objection cases declined by more than 80% to merely three cases, which is substantially lower than the number of such cases settled in any single year in the last 10 years.

There was a 26% increase in dismissals of standard cases and a 9% increase in dismissals of merger-objection cases. For non-merger-objection and for merger-objection cases, the increase in dismissals was enough to establish 2020 as the year with the highest number of dismissals within each category in recent years.

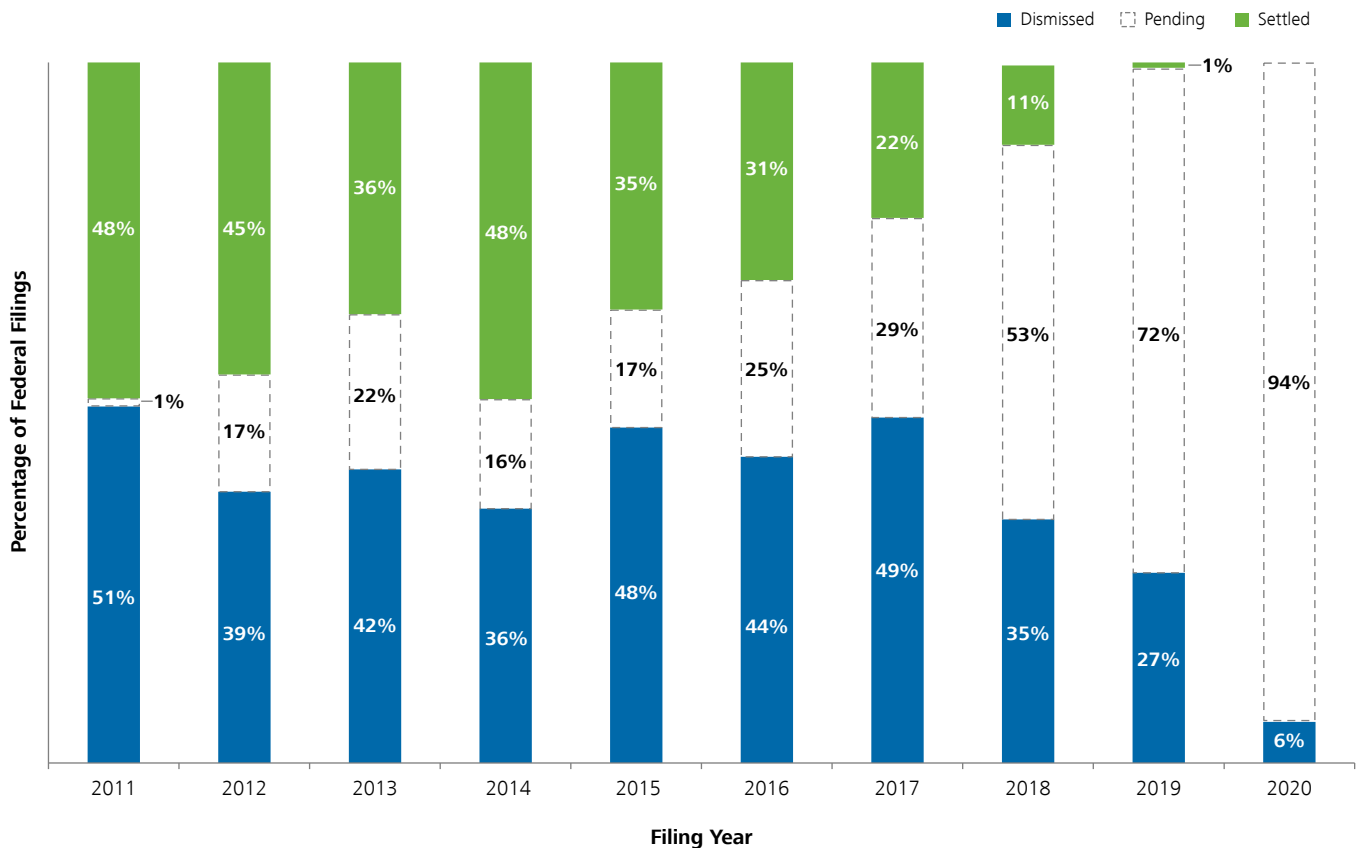
Figure 10. **Number of Resolved Cases: Dismissed or Settled**
January 2011–December 2020



Case Status by Filing Year

A review of the current status of securities class action suits filed after 2014 reveals that within each filing year a greater proportion of cases have been dismissed than have been settled. For cases filed between 2015 and 2017, dismissal rates range from 44% to 49% each year while settlement rates range from 22% to 35%. The difference in current case outcome is even more stark for cases filed in 2018 and 2019. Of the cases filed in 2018, as of December 2020, 35% were resolved in favor of the defendant, 11% were settled, and 53% remained pending. For cases filed in 2019, only 1% were resolved for positive payment, while 27% were dismissed, and 72% were still unresolved. However, the current resolution distribution of cases may not necessarily be an indication of the final outcome for all resolved cases as historical evidence indicates that a larger proportion of the pending cases will result in a positive settlement because settlements typically occur in the latter phases of litigation, whereas motions for summary judgment or dismissal typically occur in the earlier stages. See Figure 11.

Figure 11. **Status of Cases as Percentage of Federal Filings by Filing Year**
Excludes Merger Objections and Verdicts
January 2011–December 2020

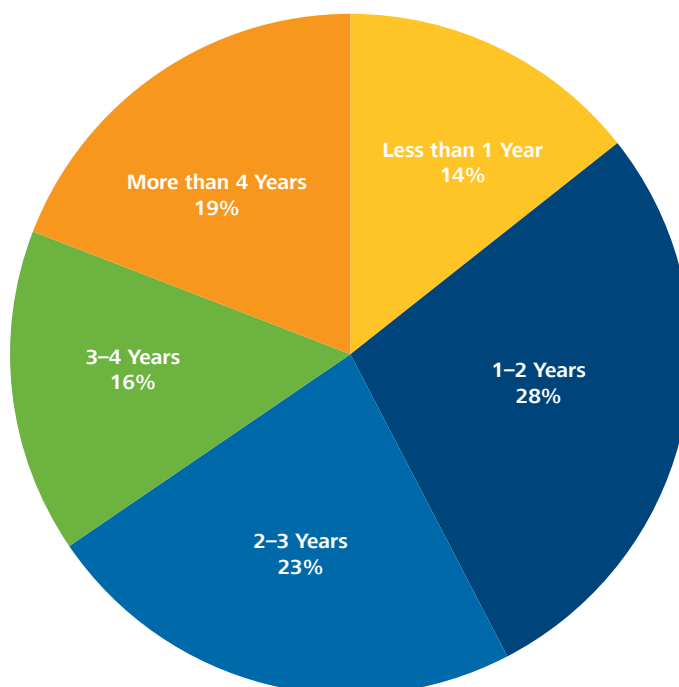


Note: Dismissals may include dismissals without prejudice and dismissals under appeal.

Time From First Complaint Filing to Resolution

A review of the cases filed between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2016 reveals that a significant proportion of cases are resolved in under four years.⁸ Looking at the time from the filing of the first complaint through the resolution of the case, whether a dismissal or a settlement, shows that more than 80% of suits are resolved within four years, and 65% within the first three years. The most common resolution periods in the data are between one and two years (28% of cases) and between two and three years (23% of cases). Within the first year of filing, 14% of cases are resolved. See Figure 12.

Figure 12. **Time from First Complaint Filing to Resolution**
Cases Filed January 2002–December 2020 and Resolved January 2002–December 2020



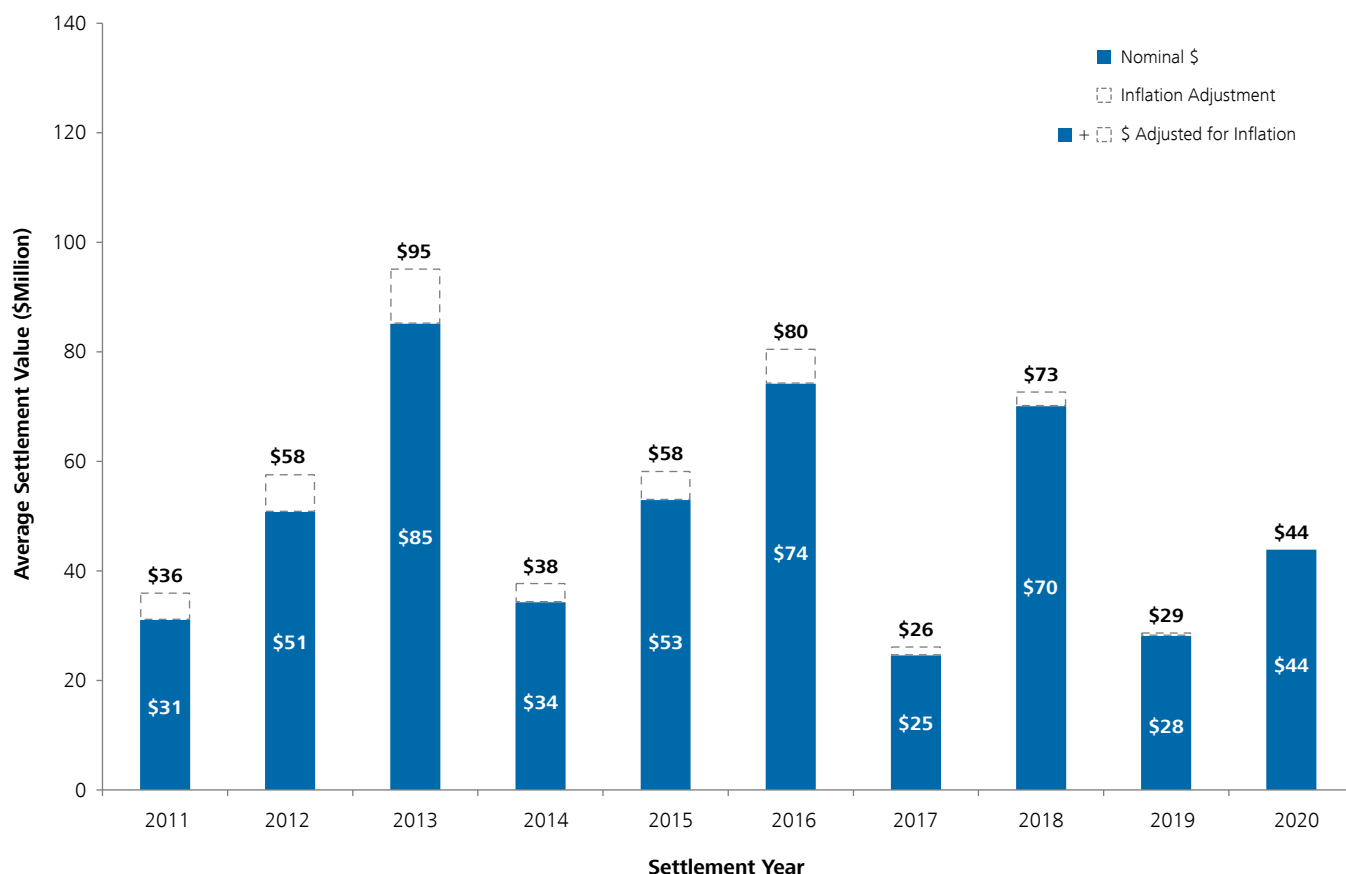
Trend in Settlement Values

Average and Median Settlement Value

To analyze recent trends in settlement values, we calculate and evaluate settlements using multiple alternative measures.⁹ First, we evaluate trends by reviewing the annual average settlement value for non-merger-objection cases with positive settlement values. Given that these average settlement values may be impacted by a few high “outlier” settlements, we also review the median settlement value and average settlement for cases under \$1 billion, again on an annual basis.

The average settlement value in 2020 was \$44 million for non-merger objection cases with settlements of more than \$0 to the class. This is a more than 50% increase over the 2019 inflation-adjusted average of \$29 million but still below the 2018 inflation-adjusted average of \$73 million. Historically, the average settlement value has shown year-to-year variation partly due to the presence or absence of one or two “outlier” settlements. Between 2011 and 2020, the annual inflation-adjusted average settlement value has ranged from a low of \$26 million in 2017 to a high of \$95 million in 2013. As such, the 2020 average is well within the range observed within the last 10 years. See Figure 13.

Figure 13. **Average Settlement Value**
Excludes Merger Objections and Settlements for \$0 to the Class
January 2011–December 2020

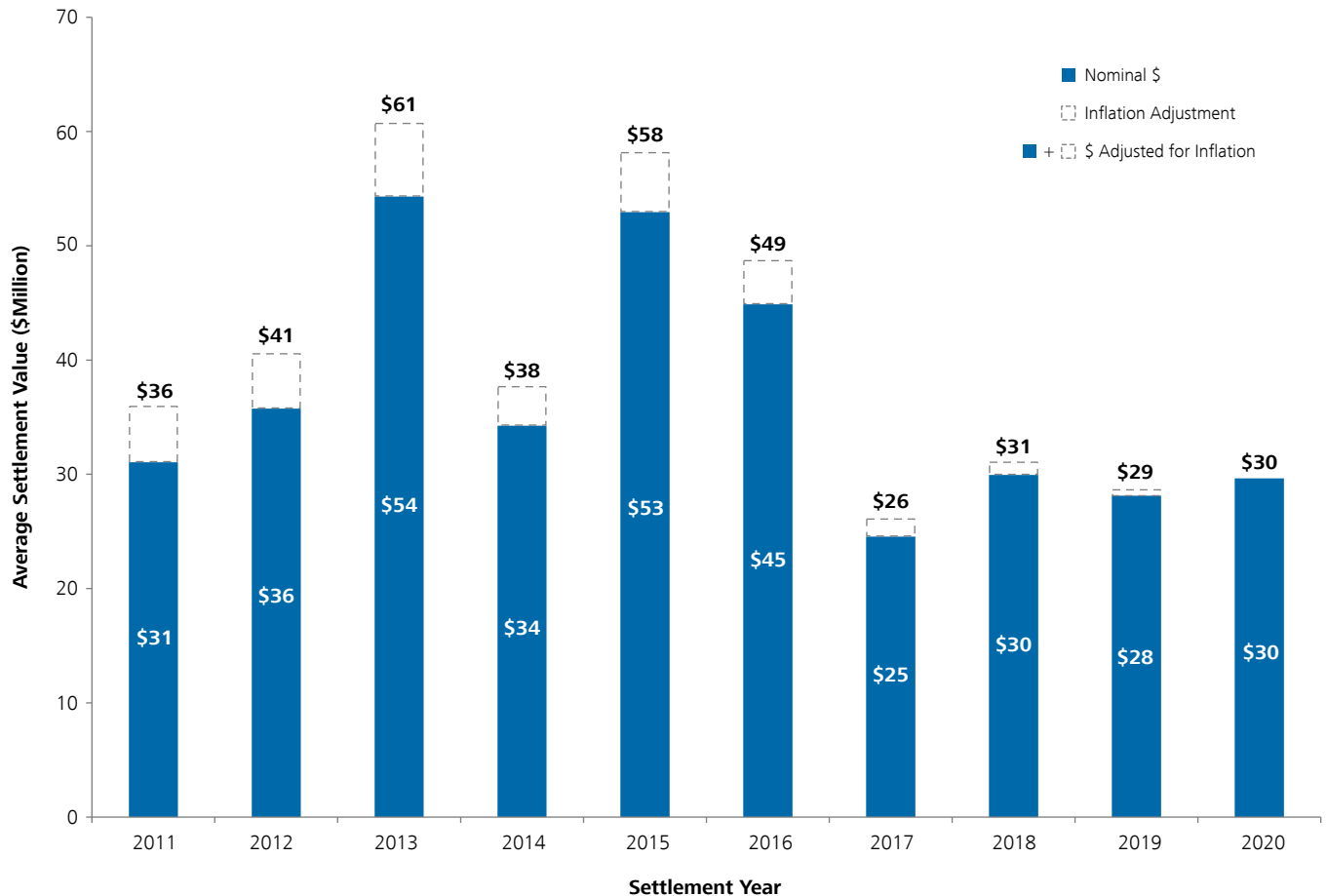


The second measure of trends in settlement values evaluated is the annual average settlement excluding merger objections, settlements for \$0 to the class, and individual cases with settlements of \$1 billion or greater. Given the infrequency of cases with settlements of \$1 billion or greater and the impact these “outlier” settlements can have on the annual averages, this second measure seeks to evaluate the general trend in settlements absent these cases. For example, for 2020 settlements, this measure evaluates the settlement values excluding the American Realty Capital Properties

settlement of \$1.025 billion. Figure 14 illustrates that once these cases are removed, the annual average settlement values have been stable in recent years, ranging from \$26 million to \$31 million within the last four years. Though the 2020 average settlement value of \$30 million is 3% higher than the 2019 average, it is still substantially lower than the average values for cases settled for under \$1 billion in 2015 and 2016, which are \$58 million and \$49 million respectively.

Figure 14. **Average Settlement Value**

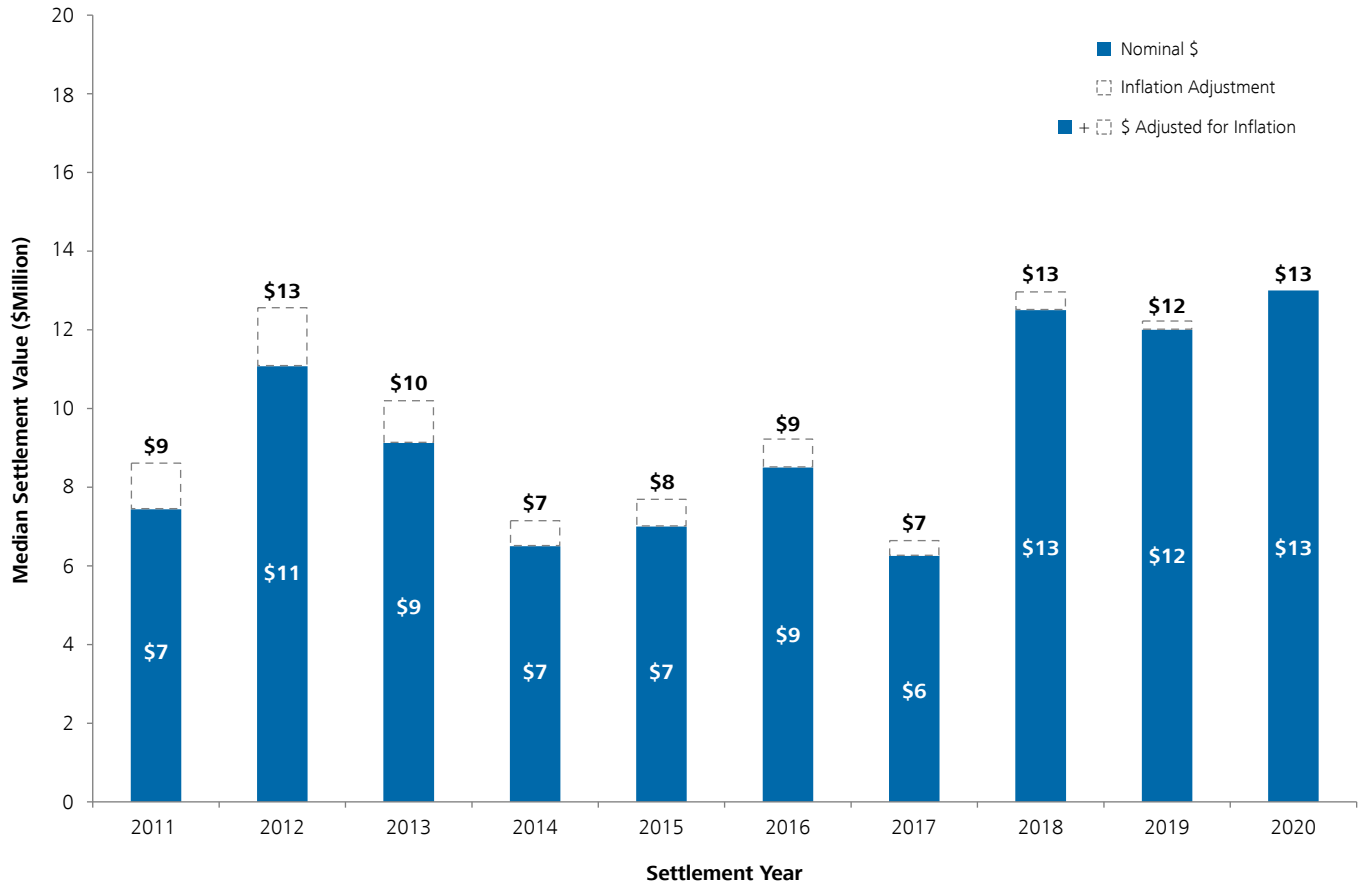
Excludes Settlements over \$1 Billion, Merger Objections, and Settlements for \$0 to the Class
January 2011–December 2020



The median annual settlement value for 2020 was \$13 million, the highest recorded median value in the last 10 years (the median settlement value for cases settled in 2018 was also \$13 million). Though the median settlement value for 2020 is less than 10% higher than the inflation-adjusted median in 2019, the 2020 value is nearly twice the inflation-adjusted median settlement value for cases settled in 2017. The general increasing trend in annual median settlement values indicates an upward shift in individual settlement values. In other words, a higher proportion of cases has settled for higher values in the last three years when compared to settlements that occurred in 2017 or before. See Figure 15.

Figure 15. **Median Settlement Value**

Excludes Settlements over \$1 Billion, Merger Objections, and Settlements for \$0 to the Class
January 2011–December 2020



An evaluation of the change in the distribution of settlement values over the past five years further supports this notion. There has been a downward trend in the proportion of cases with individual settlements less than \$10 million and a corresponding increase in the proportion of cases found in the higher settlement ranges. More specifically, in 2017, 61% of cases resolving for positive payment had settlement values of less than \$10 million compared to 44% of 2020 cases settled within this category. Similarly, 24% of 2017 settled cases had settlement values between \$10 million and \$50 million while 40% of the 2020 settled cases had individual settlements within this range. This pattern of a greater proportion of settled cases within the \$10–\$50 million range in the last three years aligns with the higher annual median settlement values observed in these years.

Top Settlements for 2020

Table 1 summarizes the 10 largest securities class action settlements in 2020. Between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020, there was one “mega” settlement—an individual case with a settlement for \$1 billion or greater—for a suit against American Realty Capital Properties. This case involved allegations related to accounting issues, including claims that the defendants made materially false and misleading statements. All 10 of the top settlements were reached between January and July of 2020 and accounted for 75% of the total settlements reached in 2020.

The economic sectors of defendants associated with the top 10 settlements varied, with the commercial services and utilities sectors having the highest frequency, with two cases in each category. Eight of the top 10 settlements were cases filed in the Second, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits. The average and most frequent length of time between first complaint filing and settlement for the top 10 settlements in 2020 was five years and three years, respectively.

Table 1. **Top 10 2020 Securities Class Action Settlements**

Rank	Defendant	Filing Date	Settlement Date	Total Settlement Value (\$Million)	Plaintiffs’ Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses (\$Million)	Circuit	Economic Sector
1	American Realty Capital Properties Inc.*	30 Oct 14	22 Jan 20	\$1,025.0	\$105.2	2nd	Finance
2	First Solar, Inc.	15 Mar 12	30 Jun 20	\$350.0	\$72.5	9th	Electronic Technology
3	Signet Jewelers Limited	25 Aug 16	21 Jul 20	\$240.0	\$63.1	2nd	Retail Trade
4	SCANA Corporation	27 Sep 17	17 Jun 20	\$192.5	\$28.2	4th	Utilities
5	Equifax Inc.	8 Sep 17	26 Jun 20	\$149.0	\$30.8	11th	Consumer Services
6	SunEdison, Inc.	4 Apr 16	25 Feb 20	\$139.6	\$29.7	2nd	Utilities
7	SeaWorld Entertainment, Inc.	9 Sep 14	22 Jul 20	\$65.0	\$16.4	9th	Consumer Services
8	Community Health Systems, Inc.	9 May 11	19 Jun 20	\$53.0	\$6.3	6th	Health Services
9	HD Supply Holdings, Inc.	10 Jul 17	21 Jul 20	\$50.0	\$15.3	11th	Distribution Services
10	FleetCor Technologies, Inc.	14 Jun 17	14 Apr 20	\$50.0	\$13.0	11th	Commercial Services
Total				\$2,314.1	\$380.4		

*Note: Now called VEREIT, Inc.

Despite the presence of one “mega” settlement for \$1.025 billion in 2020, the top 10 settlements since the passage of PLSRA remains unchanged. This list last changed in 2018 due to the Petrobras settlement of \$3 billion and includes settlements ranging from \$1.1 billion to \$7.2 billion. See Table 2.

Unlike the 2020 top 10 settlements, the all-time top 10 settlements are more concentrated in specific circuits, with six of the 10 cases in the Second Circuit. The most common economic sector of defendants associated with the top settlements was finance. While there are a few common economic sectors in the top 2020 and all-time lists, some of the economic sectors represented in the 2020 top 10 list are not included in the all-time list, such as utilities and commercial services.

Table 2. **Top 10 Federal Securities Class Action Settlements**

As of 31 December 2020

Rank	Defendant	Filing Date	Settlement Year(s)	Codefendant Settlements				Circuit	Economic Sector
				Total Settlement Value (\$Million)	Financial Institutions Value (\$Million)	Accounting Firm Value (\$Million)	Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Expenses (\$Million)		
1	ENRON Corp.	22 Oct 01	2003–2010	\$7,242	\$6,903	\$73	\$798	5th	Industrial Services
2	WorldCom, Inc.	30 Apr 02	2004–2005	\$6,196	\$6,004	\$103	\$530	2nd	Communications
3	Cendant Corp.	16 Apr 98	2000	\$3,692	\$342	\$467	\$324	3rd	Finance
4	Tyco International, Ltd.	23 Aug 02	2007	\$3,200	No codefendant	\$225	\$493	1st	Producer Mfg.
5	Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. - Petrobras	8 Dec 14	2018	\$3,000	\$0	\$50	\$205	2nd	Energy Minerals
6	AOL Time Warner Inc.	18 Jul 02	2006	\$2,650	No codefendant	\$100	\$151	2nd	Consumer Services
7	Bank of America Corp.	21 Jan 09	2013	\$2,425	No codefendant	No codefendant	\$177	2nd	Finance
8	Household International, Inc.	19 Aug 02	2006–2016	\$1,577	Dismissed	Dismissed	\$427	7th	Finance
9	Nortel Networks	2 Mar 01	2006	\$1,143	No codefendant	\$0	\$94	2nd	Electronic Technology
10	Royal Ahold, NV	25 Feb 03	2006	\$1,100	\$0	\$0	\$170	2nd	Retail Trade
Total				\$32,224	\$13,249	\$1,017	\$3,368		

NERA-Defined Investor Losses

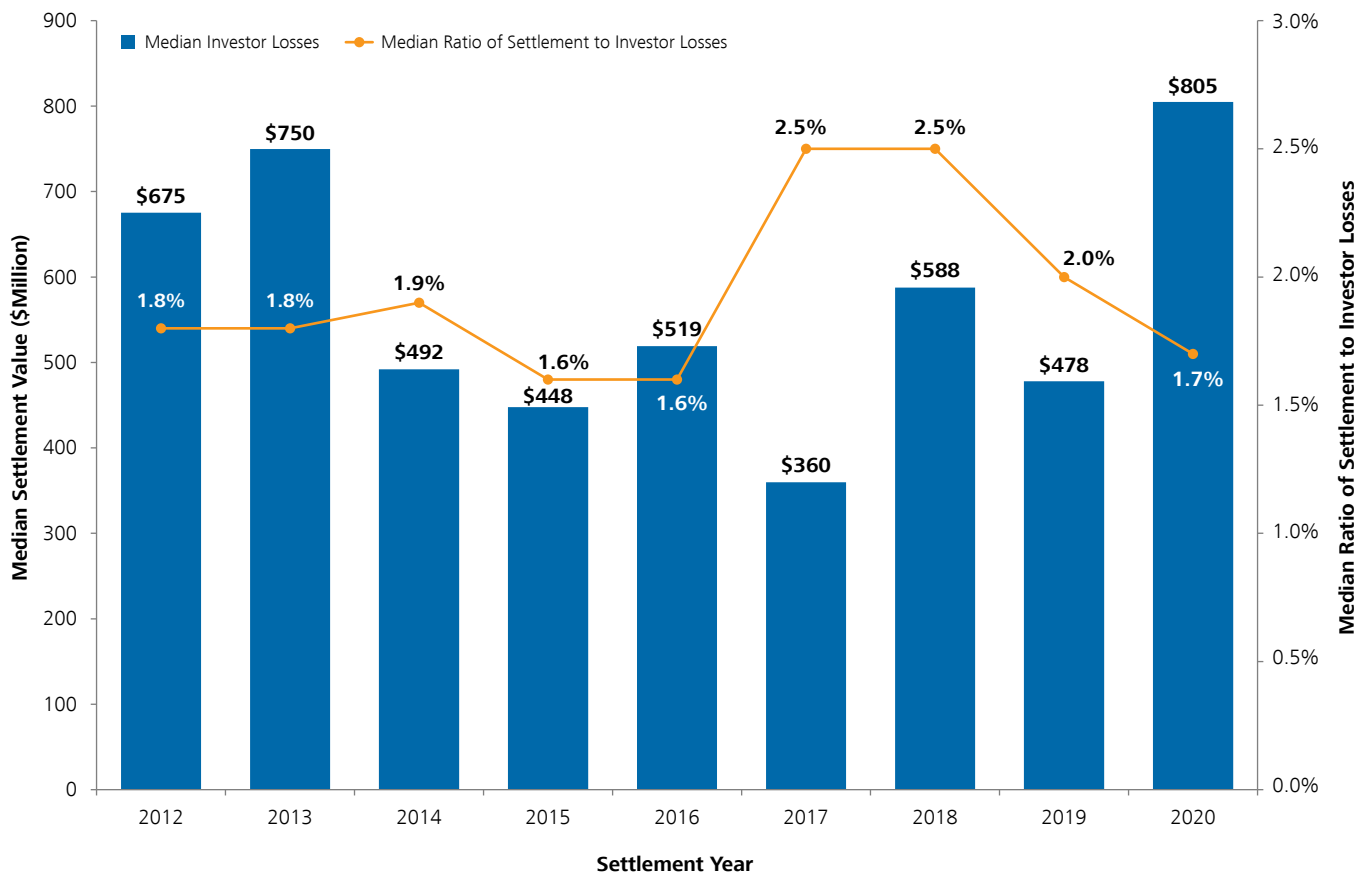
As a proxy to measure the aggregate loss to investors from the purchase of a defendant's stock during the alleged class period, NERA relies on its own proprietary variable, NERA-Defined Investor Losses.¹⁰ This measure of the aggregate amount lost by investors is estimated using publicly available data and is calculated assuming an investor had alternatively purchased stocks that performed similarly to the S&P 500 index during the class period. NERA has reviewed and examined more than 1,000 settlements and found that this proprietary variable is the most powerful predictor of settlement amount. Although losses are highly correlated with settlement values, we have found that settlements do not increase one for one with losses but rather at a slower rate.

For cases settled between 2012 and 2020, the ratio of settlement to Investor Losses is higher for cases with lower settlement values than for cases with higher settlement values. In other words, smaller cases (measured based on the computed Investor Losses) commonly settle for a larger fraction of the estimated Investor Losses than larger cases, though the decline is not linear. In fact, the most dramatic decline occurs between cases with Investor Losses of less than \$20 million and cases with Investor Losses of between \$20 million and \$50 million. More specifically, the median ratio of settlement value to NERA-defined Investor Losses was 24.5% for cases with Investor Losses below \$20 million and 5.2% for cases with Investor Losses between \$20 million and \$50 million. For cases with Investor Losses between \$1 billion and \$5 billion, the median ratio was 1.2%, and falls below 1% for cases with Investor Losses of \$5 billion and higher.

Median Investor Losses and Median Ratio of Actual Settlements to Investor Losses

Following a spike in the median Investor Losses in 2013, the median Investor Losses showed only minor year-to-year fluctuations through 2019. In 2020, the median Investor Losses rose dramatically, reaching a record-setting high of \$805 million. This median is nearly 70% higher than the median value for 2019 of \$478 million and 7% higher than the 2013 median value of \$750 million. For all years between 2017 and 2019, the median ratio of settlement to Investor Losses was above 2%, a higher ratio than was observed in any of the prior five years. Despite the increase in settlement values in 2020, the increase in Investor Losses led to a decline in the median ratio of settlement to Investor Losses. For 2020, the median ratio of settlement to Investor Losses was 1.7%, one of the lowest ratios observed in the last nine years. See Figure 16.

Figure 16. **Median NERA-Defined Investor Losses and Median Ratio of Settlement to Investor Losses by Settlement Year**
January 2012–December 2020



Predicted Settlement Model

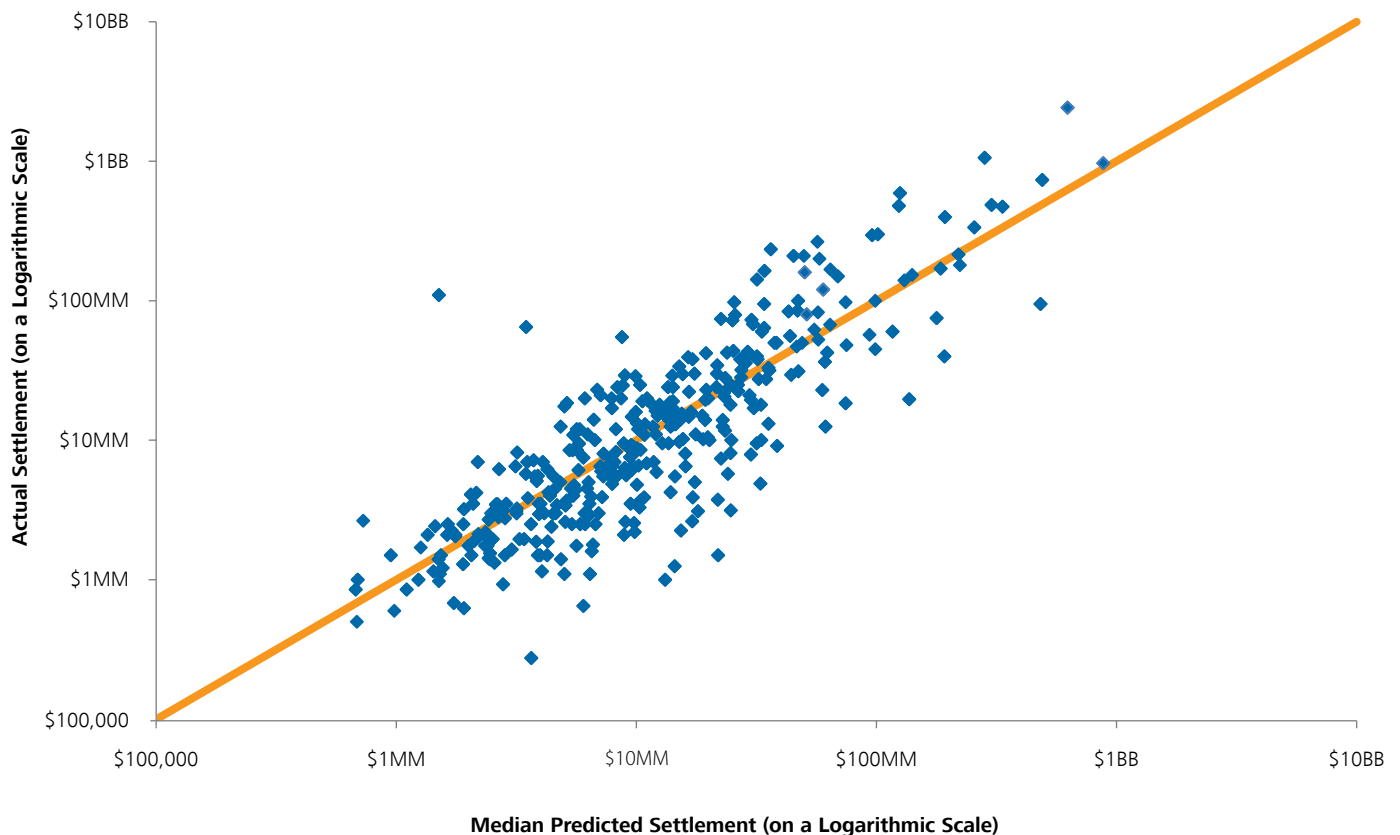
In addition to Investor Losses, NERA identified several other key factors that drive settlement amounts. These factors, when combined with Investor Losses, account for a substantial fraction of the variation observed in actual settlements in our database.

Using the measure of Investor Losses as discussed above in the predicted model, some of the factors that influence settlement values are:

- NERA-Defined Investor Losses (a proxy for the size of the case);
- The market capitalization of the issuer immediately after the end of the class period;
- The types of securities, in addition to common stock, alleged to have been affected by the fraud;
- Variables that serve as a proxy for the merit of plaintiffs' allegations (such as whether the company has already been sanctioned by a governmental or regulatory agency or paid a fine in connection with the allegations);
- The stage of the litigation at the time of settlement; and
- Whether an institution or public pension fund is lead or named plaintiff.

These factors account for a substantial amount of the variation in settlement amounts for the sample of cases in our model with a settlement date between December 2011 and June 2020. In addition, as evidenced in Figure 17, there is significant correlation between the median predicted settlement and actual settlement values for the more than 375 cases in our current model.

Figure 17. **Predicted vs. Actual Settlements**
Investor Losses Using S&P 500 Index



Trends in Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

In addition to tracking settlements to plaintiffs, NERA's SCA database also tracks the compensation to plaintiffs' attorneys working on these suits.¹¹ Plaintiffs' attorneys are commonly compensated for their work related to a lawsuit, specifically in fees, as part of a settlement, if one is reached. This compensation is often determined as a fixed percentage of the settlement amount. Additionally, plaintiffs' attorneys also typically receive reimbursement out of the settlement for any out-of-pocket costs incurred in relation to work performed in connection with the case.

Over the 10-year period ending 31 December 2020, the annual aggregate amount of plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses has varied significantly, ranging from a low of \$467 million in 2017 to a high of \$1,552 million in 2016. In 2020, the aggregate plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses was \$613 million, an approximate 6% increase over the 2019 amount but still below the 2018 amount of \$1,202 million. This increase in 2020 was driven by the presence of the American Realty Capital Properties settlement, which accounted for \$105 million of the aggregate fees and expenses for the year. Given that plaintiffs' attorneys' compensation is a function of settlement amount, the presence of "mega" settlements—settlements of \$1 billion or higher—will result in higher aggregate fees and expenses than settlements for lower values. Although there was an increase in 2020 in the aggregate fees and expenses associated with settlements of \$1 billion or higher, there was a decrease in the aggregate fees and expenses related to settlements under \$500 million. The increase in the higher settlement range was sufficient to more than offset the decrease in the lower settlement ranges, resulting in an overall increase in aggregate fees and expenses for settlements in 2020. See Figure 18.

Figure 18. **Aggregate Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Expenses by Settlement Size**
January 2011–December 2020

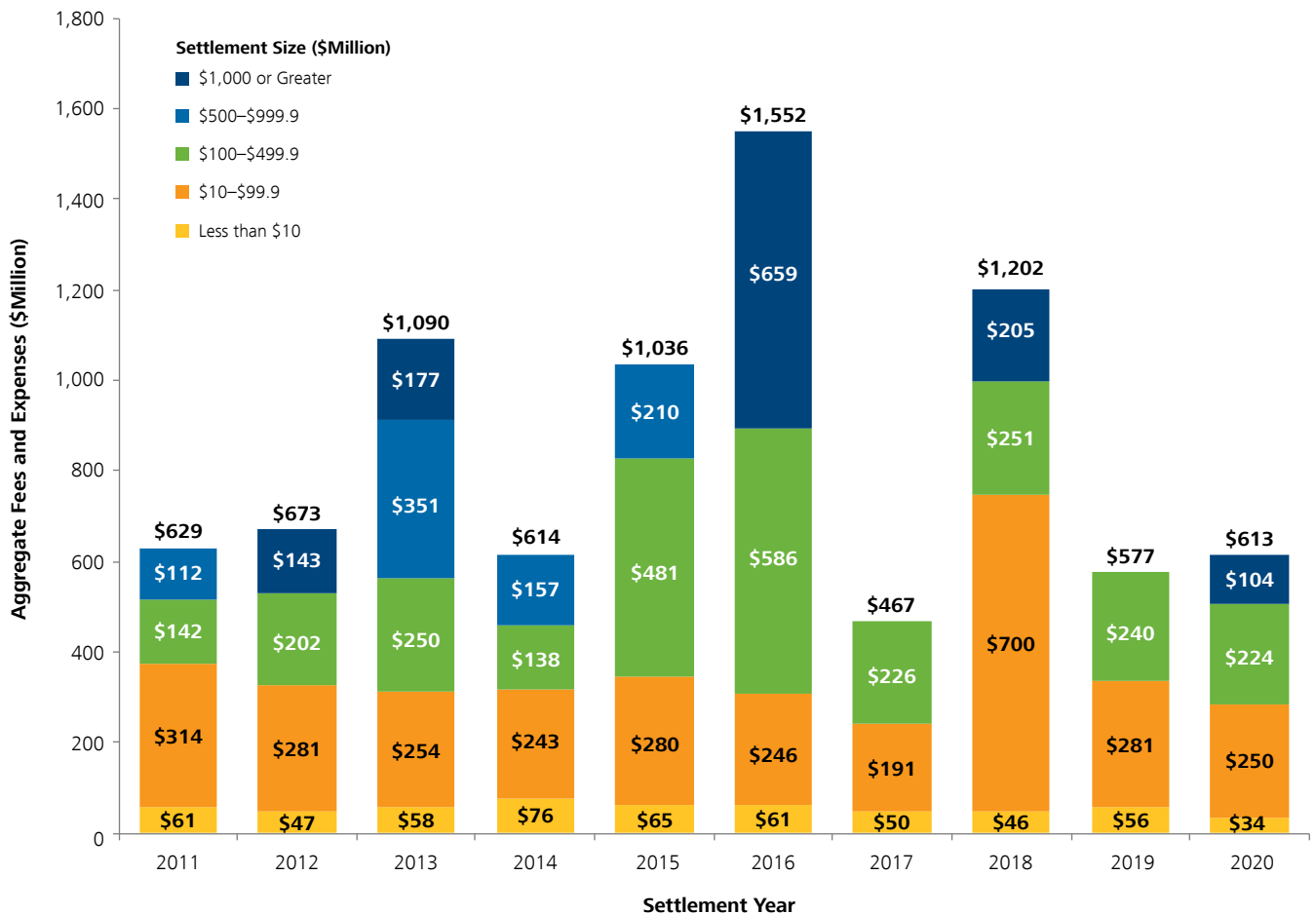
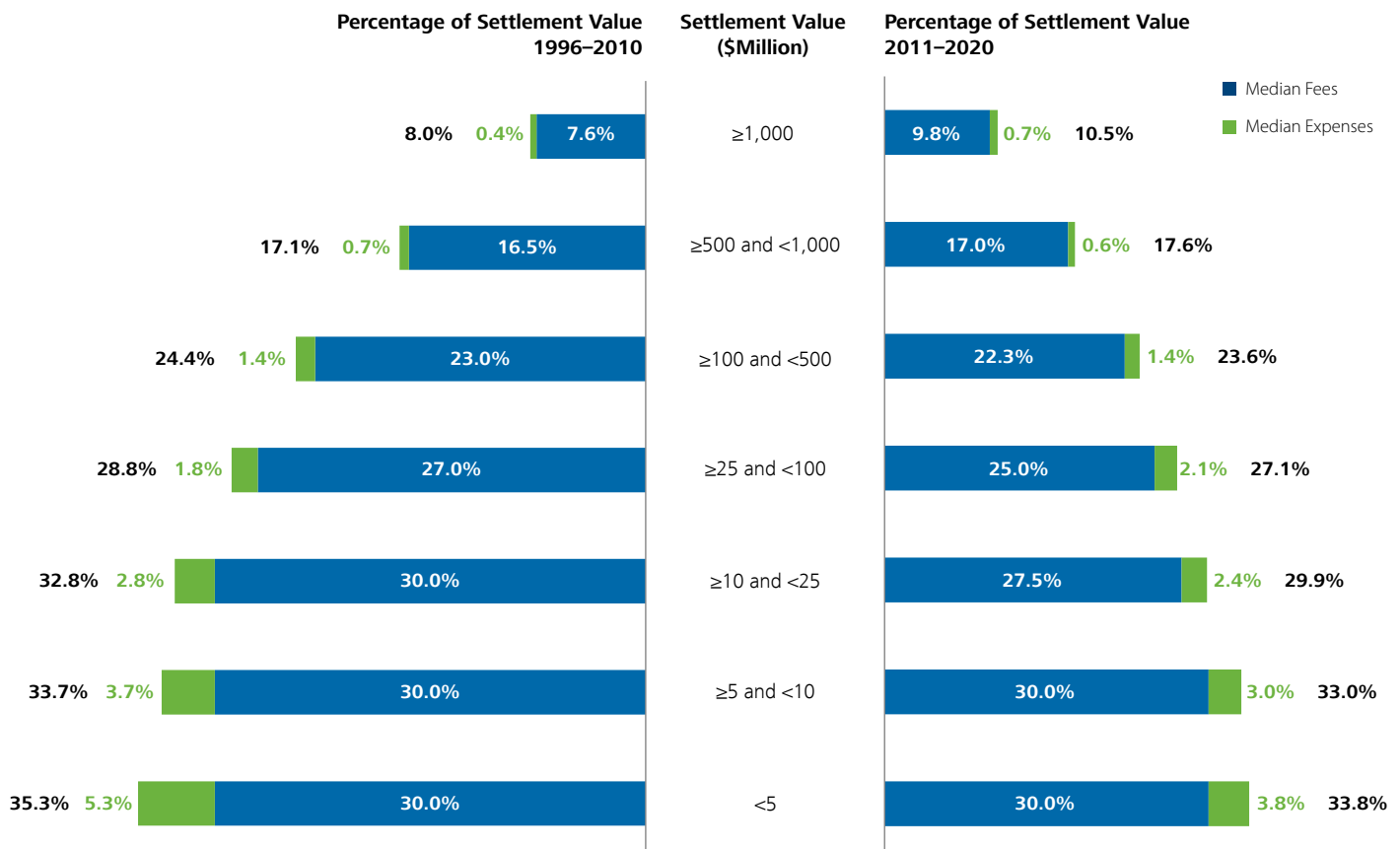


Figure 19 examines the median of plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses as a percentage of settlement value for cases settled between 1996 and 2010 and between 2011 and 2020. As indicated in the chart, plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses represent a declining percentage of settlement value as settlement size increases. This pattern is consistent in settlements reached in the last 10 years and settlements reached between 1996 and 2010. More specifically, for settlements of \$5 million and less, attorneys' fees and expenses represent 35% and 34% of the settlement amount for the 1996–2010 and 2011–2020 periods, respectively. In both periods, median plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and expenses as a percentage of settlement size is approximately 24% for settlements between \$100 million and \$500 million. As settlement size increases to \$1 billion or greater, the percentage associated with attorneys' fees and expenses falls to 11% for settlements in the 2011–2020 period and 8% for settlements reached during the 1996–2010 period.

Figure 19. **Median of Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Expenses by Size of Settlement**
Excludes Merger Objections and Settlements for \$0 to the Class



Conclusion

In 2020, there was a decline in total federal filings, resulting from a decrease within each of the five types of case categories we examine. Of these newly filed cases, the percentage that were Rule 10b-5, Section 11, and/or Section 12 increased to 64%, one of the highest proportions in recent years. The electronic technology and technology services sector represented the largest proportion of 2020 new securities class action filings and misled future performance was the most common allegation included in complaints. The Second, Third, and Ninth Circuits continue to account for a substantial proportion of new cases filed, representing more than 75% of the 2020 filings.

Since our 2019 report, the COVID-19 pandemic developed, impacting business operations, performance, revenue, and outlook. In March, the first securities class action lawsuit related to COVID-19 was filed, and another 32 COVID-19-related suits were filed through 31 December 2020. At this time, the pandemic's impact on securities class action litigation has not yet been fully determined and it will likely take months before it is fully revealed.

Between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020, 320 cases were resolved, a slight increase from the total number of cases resolved in 2019. Although this number of resolutions is well within the historical range for 2011–2019, the number of settled cases hit a record low while the number of dismissed cases reached a record high for the 10-year period.

For the non-merger-objection cases settled for positive values in 2020, the average settlement value was \$44 million. This average value was more than 50% higher than the 2019 average of \$28 million. Excluding settlements of \$1 billion and higher, the 2020 average settlement value was \$30 million, which is within \$1 million of the average values in 2018 and 2019. The median annual settlement value for 2020 was \$13 million, tying with 2018 for the highest recorded median value in the last 10 years.

Notes

- ¹ This edition of NERA's report on Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation expands on previous work by our colleagues Lucy P. Allen, Dr. Vinita Juneja, Dr. Denise Neumann Martin, Dr. Jordan Milev, Robert Patton, Dr. Stephanie Plancich, and others. The authors thank Dr. David Tabak for helpful comments on this edition. We thank Zhenyu Wang and other researchers in NERA's Securities and Finance Practice for their valuable assistance. These individuals receive credit for improving this report; any errors and omissions are those of the authors. NERA'S proprietary securities class action database and all analyses reflected in this report are limited to federal case filings and resolutions.
- ² Data for this report were collected from multiple sources, including Institutional Shareholder Services, complaints, case dockets, Dow Jones Factiva, Bloomberg Finance, FactSet Research Systems, Nasdaq, Intercontinental Exchange, US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, and public press reports.
- ³ NERA tracks class actions involving securities that have been filed in federal courts. Most of these cases allege violations of federal securities laws; others allege violations of common law, including breach of fiduciary duty, as with some merger-objection cases; still others are filed in federal court under foreign or state law. If multiple actions are filed against the same defendant, are related to the same allegations, and are in the same circuit, we treat them as a single filing. However, the first two actions filed in different circuits are treated as separate filings. If cases filed in different circuits are consolidated, we revise our count to reflect the consolidation. Therefore, case counts for a particular year may change over time. Different assumptions for consolidating filings would probably lead to counts that are directionally similar but may, in certain circumstances, lead observers to draw a different conclusion about short-term trends in filings.
- ⁴ Due to a recent revision to the methodology used to gather data on the number of listed companies on the NYSE and Nasdaq, the historical counts may differ from the counts presented in prior reports.
- ⁵ Most securities class actions complaints include multiple allegations. For this analysis, all allegations from the complaint are included, and as such, the total number of allegations exceeds the total number of filings.
- ⁶ It is important to note that due to the small number of cases in some of these categories, the findings summarized here may be driven by one or two cases.
- ⁷ Here the word "dismissed" is used as shorthand for all cases resolved without settlement; it includes cases where a motion to dismiss was granted (and not appealed or appealed unsuccessfully), voluntary dismissals, cases terminated by a successful motion for summary judgment, or an unsuccessful motion for class certification.
- ⁸ Analyses in this section exclude IPO laddering cases and merger-objection cases.
- ⁹ Unless otherwise noted, tentative settlements (those yet to receive court approval) and partial settlements (those covering some but not all non-dismissed defendants) are not included in our settlement statistics. We define "settlement year" as the year of the first court hearing related to the fairness of the entire settlement or the last partial settlement. Analyses in this section exclude merger-objection cases and cases that settle with no cash payment to the class. All charts and statistics reporting inflation-adjusted values are estimated as of November 2020.
- ¹⁰ NERA-Defined Investor Losses is only calculable for cases involving allegations of damages to common stock over a defined class period. As such, we have not calculated this metric for cases such as merger objections.
- ¹¹ Analyses in this section exclude merger-objection cases and cases that settle with no cash payment to the class.

About NERA

NERA Economic Consulting (www.nera.com) is a global firm of experts dedicated to applying economic, finance, and quantitative principles to complex business and legal challenges. For over half a century, NERA's economists have been creating strategies, studies, reports, expert testimony, and policy recommendations for government authorities and the world's leading law firms and corporations. We bring academic rigor, objectivity, and real-world industry experience to bear on issues arising from competition, regulation, public policy, strategy, finance, and litigation.

NERA's clients value our ability to apply and communicate state-of-the-art approaches clearly and convincingly, our commitment to deliver unbiased findings, and our reputation for quality and independence. Our clients rely on the integrity and skills of our unparalleled team of economists and other experts backed by the resources and reliability of one of the world's largest economic consultancies. With its main office in New York City, NERA serves clients from more than 25 offices across North America, Europe, and Asia Pacific.

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The opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of NERA Economic Consulting or any other NERA consultant.



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EXHIBIT 2

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

The Eshe Fund, individually, and on behalf of)	Case No. 1:08-cv-421
All Those Similarly Situated,)	
)	(Judge Sandra S. Beckwith)
Plaintiffs,)	(Magistrate Judge Sharon L. Ovington)
)	
vs.)	
)	
Fifth Third Bancorp, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	


~~PROPOSED~~ ORDER AWARDING LEAD COUNSEL'S
ATTORNEYS' FEES AND EXPENSES

This matter having come before the Court on October 21, 2013, on the application of counsel for the Lead Plaintiff for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in the above-captioned action, the Court, having considered all papers filed and proceedings conducted herein, having found the settlement of this action to be fair, reasonable, and adequate and otherwise being fully informed in the premises and good cause appearing therefor;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that:

1. All of the capitalized terms used herein shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Stipulation of Settlement dated as of April 12, 2013 (the "Stipulation"), and filed with the Court.

2. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this application and all matters relating thereto, including all Members of the Class who have not timely and validly requested exclusion.

3. The Court hereby awards Lead Counsel attorneys' fees and expenses of 33.3 % of the Settlement Fund in the amount of \$ 5,328,000.00, together with the interest earned thereon for the same time period and at the same rate as that earned on the Settlement Fund until paid. The Court finds that the amount of fees awarded is appropriate and that the amount of fees awarded is fair and reasonable under the "percentage-of-recovery" method given the substantial risks of non-recovery, the time and effort involved, and the result obtained for the Class.


4. Any and all allocations of attorneys' fees and expenses shall be allocated among Plaintiffs' Counsel at the direction of Lead Counsel at their discretion, who shall apportion the fees and expenses based upon their assessment, in their sole discretion, of the respective contributions to the litigation made by each counsel.

5. The awarded attorneys' fees and expenses and interest thereon shall immediately be paid to Lead Counsel subject to the terms, conditions, and obligations of the Stipulation, and in particular ¶6.2 thereof, which terms, conditions, and obligations are incorporated.

6. The Court hereby awards Lead Plaintiff Edwin B. Shelton \$ 49,000.00 and Proposed Class Representative Jeffrey Wacksman, M.D. \$ 7,200.00 for their time spent in assisting in the prosecution of the above-captioned action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 11/19/13



THE HONORABLE SANDRA S. BECKWITH
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Kal6172517

EXHIBIT 3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION (TOLEDO)

PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS NATIONAL)	Civil Action No. 3:05-cv-07393-JGC
PENSION FUND; et al,)	
)	<u>ORDER</u>
Plaintiffs,)	
)	Senior Judge James G. Carr
vs.)	
)	
MICHAEL J. BURNS et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	
)	
)	
)	
)	

In this securities class action arising from the alleged misconduct by the two defendants, formerly high-ranking corporate officials of the Dana Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, counsel for the parties have submitted a Proposed Stipulation of Settlement (Doc. 295-3), Proposed Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement, and Providing For Notice (Doc. 295-2), and the brief in support of the proposed settlement submitted by plaintiffs' counsel. (Doc. 295-1).

On review of those documents I find that it is entirely appropriate to issue the Order of Preliminary Approval and Notice.

I reach this conclusion not merely on the materials referenced above, but, more importantly, on, as well, my prolonged hands-on work on and familiarity with the intricacies of the complex and hard (but well) fought nature of this case, and the high regard I have acquired for the skill, dedication, judgment, and integrity of counsel for all parties..

It is, accordingly

ORDERED THAT I herewith approve and endorse the following Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement and Providing Notice:

WHEREAS, an action pending before this Court is styled *Plumbers & Pipefitters National Pension Fund, et al. v. Michael J. Burns, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:05-cv-07393-JGC (the “Litigation”);

WHEREAS, the Settling Parties having made a motion, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e), for an order preliminarily approving the settlement of this Litigation, in accordance with a Stipulation of Settlement dated July 13, 2016 (the “Stipulation”), which, together with the Exhibits annexed thereto, sets forth the terms and conditions for a proposed Settlement of the Litigation between the Settling Parties and for dismissal of the Litigation against the Released Persons with prejudice upon the terms and conditions set forth therein; and the Court having read and considered the Stipulation and the Exhibits annexed thereto; and

WHEREAS, unless otherwise defined, all terms used herein have the same meanings as set forth in the Stipulation.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. The Court has reviewed the Stipulation and does hereby preliminarily approve the Settlement set forth therein, subject to further consideration at the hearing described below.

2. A hearing shall be held before this Court on November 18th, 2016, at 12:00 p.m. (EDT) (a date that is at least 90 calendar days from the Notice Date) (the “Final Approval Hearing”), at the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, James M. Ashley and Thomas W.L. Ashley U.S. Courthouse, 1716 Spielbusch Avenue, Courtroom 204, Toledo, Ohio 43604, to determine whether the proposed Settlement of the Litigation on the terms and conditions provided for in the Stipulation is fair, reasonable, and adequate to the Class and should be approved by the Court; to determine whether an Order and Final Judgment as provided in ¶1.16 of the Stipulation should be entered; to determine whether the proposed Plan of Allocation should be approved; to determine the amount of attorneys’ fees and expenses that should be awarded

to Class Counsel; to determine any award to Class Representatives pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(4); to hear any objections by Class Members to: (i) the Settlement or Plan of Allocation; (ii) the award of attorneys' fees and expenses to Class Counsel; and (iii) the awards to Class Representatives pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(4); and to consider such other matters the Court deems appropriate. The Court may adjourn the Final Approval Hearing without further notice to the Class.

3. The Court approves the form, substance, and requirements of the Notice of Pendency and Proposed Settlement of Class Action ("Notice") and Proof of Claim and Release form, substantially in the forms annexed hereto as Exhibits A-1 and A-2, respectively.

4. The Court approves the form of the Summary Notice, substantially in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit A-3.

5. The firm of Gilardi & Co. LLC ("Claims Administrator") is hereby appointed to supervise and administer the notice procedure as well as the processing of claims as more fully set forth below.

6. Not later than August 2, 2016 (the "Notice Date") (a date fourteen (14) calendar days after the Court signs and enters this Order), the Claims Administrator shall cause a copy of the Notice and Proof of Claim and Release form, substantially in the forms annexed hereto, to be mailed by First-Class Mail to all Class Members who can be identified with reasonable effort and to be posted on its website at www.DanaCorporationInvestorAction.com.

7. Not later than August 12, 2016 (a date ten (10) calendar days after the Notice Date), the Claims Administrator shall cause the Summary Notice to be published once in *The Wall Street Journal*, once in *Investor's Business Daily*, and once over a national newswire service.

8. Not later than September 16, 2016 (a date forty-five (45) calendar days from the Notice Date), Class Counsel shall serve on Defendants' counsel and file with the Court proof, by affidavit or declaration, of such mailing and publishing.

9. Nominees who purchased Dana Corporation's Publicly Traded Securities for the benefit of another Person during the Class Period shall be requested to send the Notice and Proof of Claim and Release form to such beneficial owners of Dana Corporation's Publicly Traded Securities within fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt thereof, or send a list of the names and addresses of such beneficial owners to the Claims Administrator within fifteen (15) calendar days of receipt thereof, in which event the Claims Administrator shall promptly mail the Notice and Proof of Claim and Release form to such beneficial owners.

10. The form and content of the notice program described herein and the methods set forth herein for notifying the Class of the Settlement and its terms and conditions, the Fee and Expense Application, and the Plan of Allocation meet the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled thereto.

11. All fees, costs, and expenses incurred in identifying and notifying members of the Class shall be paid from the Settlement Fund and in no event shall any of the Released Persons bear any responsibility for such fees, costs, or expenses.

12. All members of the Class (except Persons who request exclusion pursuant to ¶15 below) shall be bound by all determinations and judgments in the Litigation concerning the Settlement, including, but not limited to, the releases provided for therein, whether favorable or unfavorable to the Class, regardless of whether such Persons seek or obtain by any means, including, without limitation, by submitting a Proof of Claim and Release form or any similar document, any distribution from the Settlement Fund or the Net Settlement Fund.

13. Class Members who wish to participate in the Settlement shall complete and submit the Proof of Claim and Release form in accordance with the instructions contained therein. Unless

the Court orders otherwise, all Proofs of Claim and Release must be postmarked or submitted electronically no later than October 31, 2016 (a date ninety (90) calendar days from the Notice Date). Any Class Member who does not submit a Proof of Claim and Release within the time provided shall be barred from sharing in the distribution of the proceeds of the Net Settlement Fund, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, but shall nevertheless be bound by any final judgment entered by the Court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Class Counsel shall have the discretion (but not the obligation) to accept late-submitted claims for processing by the Claims Administrator so long as distribution of the Net Settlement Fund is not materially delayed thereby. No person shall have any claim against Class Representatives, Class Counsel or the Claims Administrator by reason of the decision to exercise such discretion whether to accept late submitted claims.

14. Any member of the Class may enter an appearance in the Litigation, at his, her, or its own expense, individually or through counsel of his, her, or its own choice. If they do not enter an appearance, they will be represented by Class Counsel.

15. Any Person falling within the definition of the Class may, upon request, be excluded or “opt out” from the Class. Any such Person must submit to the Claims Administrator a request for exclusion (“Request for Exclusion”), by First-Class Mail, postmarked no later than October 3, 2016 (a date sixty (60) calendar days after the Notice Date). A Request for Exclusion must be signed and state: (a) the name, address, and telephone number of the Person requesting exclusion; (b) all of the Person’s purchases and sales of Dana Corporation’s Publicly Traded Securities between April 21, 2004 and October 7, 2005, including the dates, the number and type of Dana Corporation’s Publicly Traded Securities purchased or sold, and the price paid or received for each such purchase or sale; and (c) that the Person wishes to be excluded from the Class. All Persons who submit valid and timely Requests for Exclusion in the manner set forth in this paragraph shall have no rights under the

Stipulation, shall not share in the distribution of the Net Settlement Fund, and shall not be bound by the Stipulation or any final judgment.

16. The Claims Administrator shall cause to be provided simultaneously to Class Counsel and Defendants' counsel copies of all Requests for Exclusion, and any written revocation of Requests for Exclusion, as expeditiously as possible.

17. Any member of the Class may appear and object if he, she, or it has any reason why the proposed Settlement of the Litigation should not be approved as fair, reasonable and adequate, or why a judgment should not be entered thereon, why the Plan of Allocation should not be approved, why fees, costs, and expenses should not be awarded to Class Counsel or Class Representatives; provided, however, that no Class Member or any other Person shall be heard or entitled to contest the approval of the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement, or, if approved, the Judgment to be entered thereon approving the same, or the order approving the Plan of Allocation, or any fees and expenses to be awarded to Class Counsel or Class Representatives, unless written objections and copies of any papers and briefs are received by Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP, Debra J. Wyman, Jeffrey D. Light, 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900, San Diego, CA 92101, and Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP, Joel W. Sternman, Arthur S. Linker, Dean N. Razavi, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, no later than October 3, 2016 (a date sixty (60) calendar days after the Notice Date) and said objections, papers and briefs are filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, no later than October 3, 2016. Any member of the Class who does not make his, her, or its objection in the manner provided shall be deemed to have waived such objection and shall forever be foreclosed from making any objection to the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the proposed Settlement as incorporated in the Stipulation, to the Plan of Allocation, or to the award of fees, costs, and expenses to Class Counsel or Class Representatives, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. Attendance at the Final Approval

Hearing is not necessary. However, Persons wishing to be heard orally in opposition to the approval of the Settlement, the Plan of Allocation, and/or the application for an award of fees, costs, and expenses are required to indicate in their written objection their intention to appear at the hearing. Class Members do not need to appear at the Final Approval Hearing or take any other action to indicate their approval.

18. All funds held by the Escrow Agent shall be deemed and considered to be in *custodia legis*, and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, until such time as such funds shall be distributed pursuant to the Stipulation and/or further order(s) of the Court.

19. All papers in support of the Settlement, Plan of Allocation, and any application by Class Counsel for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses and payment of time and expenses to Class Representatives shall be filed and served no later than September 16, 2016 (a date forty-five (45) calendar days after the Notice Date) and any reply papers shall be filed and served no later than November 1, 2016.

20. The Released Persons shall have no responsibility for the Plan of Allocation or any application for attorneys' fees, costs, or expenses submitted by Class Counsel or Class Representatives, and such matters will be considered by the Court separately from the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the Settlement.

21. At or after the Final Approval Hearing, the Court shall determine whether the Plan of Allocation proposed by Class Counsel, and any application for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, should be approved.

22. Plaintiffs' Counsel shall be provisionally paid \$2,475,000.00 representing approximately 75% of their out-of-pocket expenses, subject to Plaintiffs' Counsel's several obligation to make appropriate refunds or repayments from the amounts paid to them to the Escrow Account plus interest if, and when, as a result of any final order, the final expense award is lower

than that amount or the Settlement or Stipulation is terminated or cancelled by a final judgment or order not subject to further review.

23. All reasonable expenses incurred in identifying and notifying Class Members as well as administering the Settlement Fund shall be paid as set forth in the Stipulation. In the event the Court does not approve the Settlement, or it otherwise fails to become effective, neither Class Representatives nor any of their counsel shall have any obligation to repay any amounts actually and properly incurred or disbursed pursuant to ¶¶2.6 or 2.8 of the Stipulation.

24. Neither the Stipulation, nor any of its terms or provisions, nor any of the negotiations, discussions, proceedings connected with it, nor any act performed or document executed pursuant to or in furtherance of the Stipulation or the Settlement may be construed as an admission or concession by the Defendants or any other Released Persons of the truth of any of the allegations in the Litigation, or of any liability, fault, or wrongdoing of any kind, or offered or received in evidence, or otherwise used by any person in the Litigation, or in any other action or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, or administrative, in any court, administrative agency, or other tribunal, except in connection with any proceeding to enforce the terms of the Stipulation. The Released Persons, Class Representatives, Class Members, and each of their counsel may file the Stipulation and/or the Judgment in any action that may be brought against them in order to support a defense or counterclaim based on principles of *res judicata*, collateral estoppel, release, good faith settlement, judgment bar or reduction or any other theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim.

25. All proceedings in the Litigation are stayed until further order of this Court, except as may be necessary to implement the Settlement or comply with the terms of the Stipulation. Pending final determination of whether the Settlement should be approved, neither the Class Representatives nor any Class Member, either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity shall commence or

prosecute against any of the Released Persons any action or proceeding in any court or tribunal asserting any of the Released Claims.

26. The Court reserves the right to alter the time or the date of the Final Approval Hearing without further notice to the members of the Class, and retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or connected with the proposed Settlement. The Court may approve the Settlement, with such modifications as may be agreed to by the Settling Parties, if appropriate, without further notice to the Class.

27. If the Settlement fails to become effective as defined in the Stipulation or is terminated, then, in any such event, the Stipulation, including any amendment(s) thereof, except as expressly provided in the Stipulation, and this Order shall be null and void, of no further force or effect, and without prejudice to any Settling Party, and may not be introduced as evidence or used in any actions or proceedings by any person or entity against the Settling Parties, and they shall be deemed to have reverted to their respective litigation positions in the Litigation as of April 15, 2016, subject to the rights of either party to seek such changes to the briefing schedule for summary judgment motions and the date for the commencement of trial as may be appropriate.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: July 19, 2016

/s/ James G. Carr

THE HONORABLE JAMES G. CARR
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that on June 24, 2021, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I caused the mailing of the foregoing via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

s/ Christopher M. Wood

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Mailing Information for a Case 3:16-cv-02267 Grae v. Corrections Corporation of America et al

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Manual Notice List

The following is the list of attorneys who are **not** on the list to receive e-mail notices for this case (who therefore require manual noticing). You may wish to use your mouse to select and copy this list into your word processing program in order to create notices or labels for these recipients.

- (No manual recipients)